

# ARMY



# NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL

VOL. LXXVI—NO. 12 WHOLE NO. 2631  
Ent. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.  
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., November 19, 1933

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00  
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00  
SINGLE COPIES ..... 20

### This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

"The Infantry is the core and substance of the Army," General Craig. "Each of the other arms is but an auxiliary." Thus the Cavalryman, who has profound respect for the artillery and the airplane.

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Huge increases of our air forces and airplane production are contemplated by the President for hemispherical protection, as well as for our own needs. Having seen our bombers after their remarkable flight to Buenos Aires, Argentina is showing no gratification at the plan of Pan-American defense cooperation which the President has suggested. Unfortunate revival of fear of the Colossus of the North.

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The visit which the new cruiser Boise made to Liberia has convinced the descendants of the freed American slaves that they are not to be gobbled up by Germany. Likewise it was a notice to Berlin of our interest in the territory of that African state.

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There is to be no plucking of Rear Admirals under the latest Naval Selection Act, but there is to be plucking of Marine Corps Generals. I am sure that was not the intent of Congress.

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Two officers who will continue on their present duty after retirement: Maj. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, USA, who will remain as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Inland Waterways Corporation, and Capt. Henry T. Wright, CC, USN, who is filling the office of Chief of the Construction Differential Division of the Maritime Commission.

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General Craig states that promotion reform is essential for Army efficiency. The fact that there are captains who will not get out of their grade until superannuated shows how critically necessary is remedial legislation.

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Admiral C. C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, was with the President this week. Could they have talked about his successor and his own possible prospect of being the next chief of naval operations?

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General Pershing made a special trip to Front Royal this week to see his two horses of the World War, which are on the retired list. The General never forgets a friend, be he man or animal!

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Lt. Col. Harold R. Bull, (Inf.), GSC, will be the Secretary of the War Department General Staff in succession of the efficient Col. Robert L. Eichelberger, who after his refresher course at Benning, will take command of the 30th Infantry.



U. S. Navy Photo

Launching of the new destroyer USS Sterett at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard. The unusual construction of the launching ways attracted considerable attention. Sponsor for the vessel was Mrs. Camilla R. Simpson, widow of Rear Adm. Edward Simpson, USN, and grandniece of the late Lt. Andrew Sterett, USN, for whom the vessel was named.

### Chief of Staff Recommends Legislation to Retire Older 'Selected Colonels' as Brigadier Generals

General Mallin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, in his annual report made public this week, sums up the present status of the Army, points out its shortcomings in materiel and men, and concludes with recommendations that legislation be enacted to relieve the stagnation in promotion, and to retire as brigadier generals those colonels whose age prohibited their being promoted on the active list.

General Craig's warning that legislative steps must be taken to relieve promotion stagnation apparently was an elaboration of the sentence in his 1937 annual report wherein he recommended "adoption of a measure to correct prospective over-age in field grades and among senior captains." The recommendation with regard to the "retirement of selected colonels as brigadier generals," however, was unanticipated by the service.

Other highlights in the report of the chief of staff included:

The assertion that the Infantry "alone can win a decision. Each of the other arms is but an auxiliary."

Recommendation for 168,000 enlisted men, 14,659 officers.

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### Prepare Promotion Plan

Legislation to make effective General Craig's recommendation for the retirement of selected colonels as brigadier generals has been prepared in the War Department and will be submitted to Congress when that body convenes in January.

The bill provides, it is understood, that when a colonel becomes due for retirement, the War Department will review his record to determine whether his service would have justified his selection as a general officer had it not been for his age. If they decide in the affirmative then, on recommendation of the Department, the President will nominate him for promotion on retirement and the nomination will be subject to confirmation by the Senate the same as active appointments.

Regarding the other portion of General Craig's report on personnel conditions—to relieve stagnation in promotion—no action is planned at this time, it is understood. The G-1 section of the General

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### Navy Retirement Laws Complicate Pay Study

With one major problem still to be settled, the Sadler Board this week all but completed drafting its report on a new pay system for the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Board will meet Monday to go over the phraseology of the report and attempt to reach a decision as to whether or not to incorporate rental and subsistence allowances into pay. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, and other members of Congress have long urged a simplified pay scale for the armed services, one which "could be written on the back of an envelope." In attempting to meet as far as is possible the desires of the sponsor of the Navy pay study, the Sadler Board has found its task a difficult one.

The principal problem in drafting a simple pay scale based on rank, as has been the Board's objective, is that in combining pay and allowances into pay, the pay of the retired list would be greatly increased. Retired pay is based on a percentage of active pay and if a disproportionate increase in the compensation of retired personnel is to be avoided, all of the Navy personnel laws would have to be revised. This is particularly so in the Navy and Marine Corps inasmuch as the great majority of their officers do not go out on three-quarters as in the other services. If the latter were true, it would be relatively easy to fix retired pay at, say half of the enhanced active pay scale. But with most officers retiring under the various provisions of the complicated selection laws, the controversial personnel question would have to be reopened.

For this reason, it is probable that the Board will recommend revising the pay statutes, basing pay on rank and abolishing the distinction in compensation now made between bachelors and officers with dependents, but continuing rental and subsistence allowances. The Board, it is said, will not draft a bill but will leave this task for the Judge Advocate General on the basis of its report.

The Inter-departmental Pay Board continued working this week on the commissioned officer problem, although not much hope is held that after the failure to agree on the enlisted phase, there can be a meeting of the minds on the controversial officer problem. It is probable that the Board will submit a report and a draft of a bill based on the views of the majority, consisting of the Army, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey and perhaps the Coast Guard, and the Navy will submit a minority report. This will then be sent to the various departments concerned and in turn submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee early in the next session. The Board, however, will continue to study the problem and will have further meetings in an effort to get as close together on the pay problem as is possible.

Of interest in connection with the study made of enlisted pay is the report of the War Department on the Sheppard enlisted pay bill of last session. This report, published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY

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## Editors Discuss Building of New Experimental Dirigible

Newspaper editors throughout the country are about evenly divided on the question of the wisdom of further dirigible construction. It was announced by the Navy Department several weeks ago that the President had decided to go ahead with the construction of a dirigible, funds for which were appropriated by the last Congress, but that the ship would be limited in size to one million cubic feet. Below are quoted editorial opinions of a cross section of the American press.

The Wilmington, Del., *News*, writes, "Our past experience with aircraft of this type has been disastrously unsuccessful. For all the millions the United States has spent on dirigibles to date it has virtually nothing to show but a few hangars and landing fields and a small number of men trained in the operation of the big airships."

"In all fairness it must be added that there are two factors which offset these objections to new dirigible construction to a certain extent. The first is that the United States, with its enormous helium deposits, is in a better position to profit by the development of a practicable dirigible than any other nation. The second is that the construction program is limited to a single experimental ship. What the Navy is doing, therefore, with Congressional authorization, is to gamble \$3,000,000 on the possibility that dirigibles may turn out to have some positive value as an adjunct to the fleet."

"On these terms one can scarcely quarrel overmuch with the present plan. But it should be distinctly understood that no more dirigibles are to be built until it is proved that they are far more valuable than they now appear."

The Canton, Ohio, *Repository*, says, "The new ship will be small, about a sixth as large as the huge Akron and Macon. It will be used experimentally for the benefit of the Navy's dirigible personnel."

"These are facts with heavy bearing on the future of the airship, a question which Americans have muddled sadly in well meant but probably foolish attempts to provide a sensational answer. By hindsight it is plain that the creed of bigness was applied to airships in this country without justification. The United States made the same mistake Great Britain and France had made before it when they set out to build and fly the biggest airships in the world before learning how to fly the small ones first. The British and the French, discouraged by their disasters, never have been interested in airships since. The same thing almost happened here. It has been averted by a decision to try one more ship, this time a small one."

### Outlines Defense Policy

Pointing to "imperialistic designs and selfish ambitions" abroad, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson yesterday declared that the United States is weak in the sinews of battle to protect even our own shores and warned that we must prepare ourselves.

Highlights in the National Defense policy as outlined by Mr. Johnson (who has been present at all of the President's recent conferences on National Defense and to whom the President entrusted the chairmanship of his committee on Power for Defense) follow:

1. An air force treble "perhaps even quadruple" our present one.
2. Expansion of research and experimental work in aeronautics, including expansion of laboratory facilities at Wright Field.
3. Keying the industry up to a point where mass production of airplanes can be achieved.
4. Tanks and machine guns in greater quantity and of better performance.
5. Making good "now" on shortages in artillery, tanks, combat cars, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, ammunition, gas masks, searchlights, telescopes and quadrants.
6. A six months supply of all military needs except food and clothing.
7. Private industry capable of getting into full gear for war production in six months.

Mr. Johnson set forth this program in an address yesterday at the industrial session of the Fourteenth Annual New England Conference at Boston. The text of his address follows:

I have come here today to discuss with you urgent steps that we must take right now to preserve for ourselves and for the generations that follow the cherished ideals of the town meeting of New England. They are the blessed heritage of all of the American people.

Yes, those eternal principles of the New England town meeting, of liberty, of tolerance and of justice, that men since time immemorial have struggled to attain, and for which we, in 1917-1918, so valiantly fought, today are definitely threatened.

We cannot afford to blind ourselves to the affairs of the world. The chaotic status of international relations in Europe and Asia are casting their evil shadows upon our peace and upon our American way of life. We must take steps to halt any conceivable advance on their part to these shores.

The responsibility to preserve our ideals and our civilization is indeed a grave one and we cannot afford to shirk it. In 1776 it de-

veloped upon your own forefathers, the minute men of Lexington and Concord, and they defended it by blood and sword. In 1917, it fell upon our generation, upon you and your neighbors, the stalwart members of the Yankee Division, and they gave life and treasure to preserve it.

### U. S. World Interest

Today, it rests upon us of this generation and upon you, who by example and by precept, are upholding it in the fine tradition of the New England town meeting. The tenets of free speech, freedom of religion and tolerance you fondly cherish, proudly exalt and steadfastly maintain. Tomorrow, we or our children again may face a challenge, not only of intolerant ideas but of brute force and we must be prepared to meet it.

Thanks to our heroic dead, many of them resting

"Dust to dust in an alien land,  
Yet still New England's own,"

we have a noble heritage. The United States has an interest in the world second to none. With only six per cent of the world's area and seven per cent of its population, we consume seventy-three per cent of the world's silk, sixty per cent of its petroleum, fifty-six per cent of its rubber, more than half of its tin, forty-eight per cent of its coffee, forty-seven per cent of its copper, forty-two per cent of its pig iron and twenty-one per cent of its sugar.

Our people own four out of every five automobiles in the world and three out of every five telephones. We have one-third of its railroads. We own more than one-half of all of its monetary gold. The purchasing power of our one hundred and thirty million people is greater than that of the entire five hundred million of Europe. It surpasses that of the billion inhabitants of all of Asia.

Ours is a happy nation. We have our faults but we are honest enough to admit them and are making every effort to correct them. Despite shortcomings here and there, we still provide a greater security to property, more protection to life and greater happiness to our individual citizens than does any other nation on the face of the globe.

To belong to America is indeed a rare privilege. To enjoy its citizenship is a priceless treasure.

### Peace and Security

On this Thanksgiving Day, which we celebrate next week, let us thank God for our peace and for our security. Let us pray that the scourges of war never again shall afflict us. Let us hope that the fear, the chaos and the ruthlessness that now rules over Europe and Asia shall never reach our shores.

Twenty years ago we gave similar thanks to our Creator. We had just concluded a deadly struggle with the forces of evil. We had just repelled a threat to our American ideals. We had just contributed to the defeat of a powerful and ambitious military machine. It is not surprising that we exulted

The Muncie, Ind., *Star*, comments, "The Macon, which crashed in the Pacific for reasons never ascertained, had a length of 785 feet and a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet. The dirigible just authorized thus represents a partial return to modernization in the building of these fair weather toys. It should be large enough to demonstrate any purported value of such craft to the fleet. Perhaps it will escape the structural defects or faulty handling which have sent American-built dirigibles crashing to their doom."

The San Antonio, *Express*, writes, "Even the most enthusiastic dirigible advocates here and abroad concede that their usefulness eventually must be eclipsed by airplanes. The two principal advantages of gas as compared to wings, in the past—greater carrying capacity and longer flying range—rapidly are being overcome. Unless airship development shall progress in proportion, planes soon will be carrying heavier loads farther than any dirigible. Planes already are much faster and their speed will continue to increase. They require less elaborate landing and shelter facilities and no large ground crews are necessary."

"If nothing else, the new dirigible will serve to keep the lighter-than-air personnel in training and afford a use for the government's helium supply."

"The disasters which befell the United States dirigibles," says the Jersey City, N. J., *Journal*, "were either due to errors of judgment in maneuvering the craft or to structural defects or design. Many valuable lessons were learned from these disasters. Progress rests on learning lessons from past mistakes and avoiding them in the future. Many of the developments which have made airplanes much safer to fly have been the outcome of crashes taking many lives."

"When Congress authorized the construction of the new dirigible, it appropriated \$3,000,000 for the purpose and left actual execution of the project in the hands of the President. The fact that the Navy Department is soon to advertise for bids for the ship makes it plain that President Roosevelt has decided that dirigibles still have a place in the Navy's program."

The Worcester, Mass., *Post*, comments, "Obviously the President and the Navy Department, while unwilling to close the door entirely to any possible advantages of dirigibles, will move gingerly in future airship operations. That is wisdom. One more airship disaster, after all the argument of the past three or four years, would turn thumbs down on dirigibles for a generation."

### Prospective Air Expansion

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson said yesterday in his Boston speech that "we must double, yes, treble and perhaps even quadruple our present air force." It is interesting to note the size force this would mean if it were applied to the present 2,320 plane program of the Army or extended to include the additional 3,000 plane program of the Navy:

	Army Alone	Army and Navy
Double	4,640	10,640
Treble	6,960	15,960
Quadruple	9,280	21,280

in our achievement. It is no wonder that we believed that we had seen the last of all war.

We backed up our faith with our example. So sure were we that war no longer would come to us that we proceeded to scrap our magnificent Army that we had mobilized and equipped at such great effort and at such tremendous cost. The American Expeditionary Forces, which had aroused the admiration of the entire civilized world, we immediately brought back from overseas. We returned our experienced veterans to civil life. In the Army we left hardly enough men to take care of our police needs.

Two decades have rolled by; two decades in which we have striven to cultivate sympathetic understanding in international affairs. With all nations we have maintained friendly intercourse. With all peoples we have played fair. When we made promises, we kept our word.

Unfortunately, all nations do not march in step with our policy of good will. In the seething cauldron of discontent, many European and Asiatic peoples now boil. Imperialistic designs and selfish ambitions control national policies and no one knows the full extent of their evil machinations.

With international society in such a state, we must gird our loins. We must prepare ourselves. The forces of evil must not overtake us. How much in the way of men and munitions we may need for our defense against these dire influences, no one at present can definitely foretell. We do know, however, that today, right now, we are weak in the sinews of battle to protect even our own shores.

### Huge Air Program

Yesterday, we believed that a program calling for 2,320 airplanes of all types by 1940 would protect us against any enemies from the air. Today, these figures are far below our immediate needs. Not so long ago, we

boasted that our Air Corps was the pride of the skies. We held records for speed and endurance. Our pursuit ships, our attack planes, our flying fortresses and our super-flying fortresses were the envy of the world.

Today, we no longer can make good our boast. Our air supremacy is threatened. From Europe come reports of pursuit ships and attack planes of greater speed and better performance. Even the marked superiority of our flying fortresses and our super-flying fortresses is challenged. To meet the tremendous pace that the rest of the world is setting, we must double, yes, treble and perhaps even quadruple our present air force with the best airplanes that can possibly be produced.

We are falling behind in our development program. This lag is due to a loss neither of our inventive genius nor of our skilled craftsmanship. It is due to our failure to give enough attention to the importance of a continuous program of research and development.

Last year, we are told Great Britain spent fifteen million dollars in its research laboratories on military aeronautics. France spent more than ten million dollars. No one knows how much Germany and Italy devoted to this purpose. In contrast with these expenditures for development among European powers, we spent only six million dollars.

To stay at least abreast of the world's developments in aviation, we immediately must construct and install additional laboratory facilities at Wright Field. Those now in existence, we must expand and improve. To attract high-grade scientists and engineers, we must offer well-paying jobs and attractive careers. Once supreme in the field of military aeronautics, we must remain supreme. An investment of a few extra million dollars in research and experimental work spent today, tomorrow may bring us dividends in security that no amount of money could buy.

### Ready At All Times

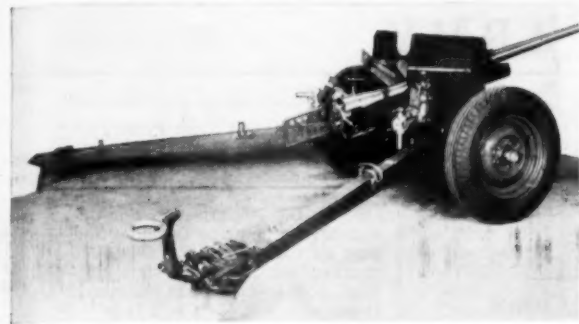
Our air force is tremendously important in the early stages of conflict. We should therefore augment its numbers and keep it close to a state of readiness at all times.

While we still speak in terms of units, of tens, or perhaps of hundreds of military airplanes, the rest of the world has stepped up the production of aircraft to the thousands. England claims the building of three thousand planes a year. Germany boasts of an annual productive capacity of more than twelve thousand fighting craft. During the calendar year of 1937, we, in the United States, produced a little more than three thousand for all purposes—military, commercial and private.

Our present productive capacity, we now must increase many fold. Contracts must be given to the aviation industry to build as many planes to meet our full military needs on M-day, and this must be done at no sacrifice to the growing and pressing needs of our

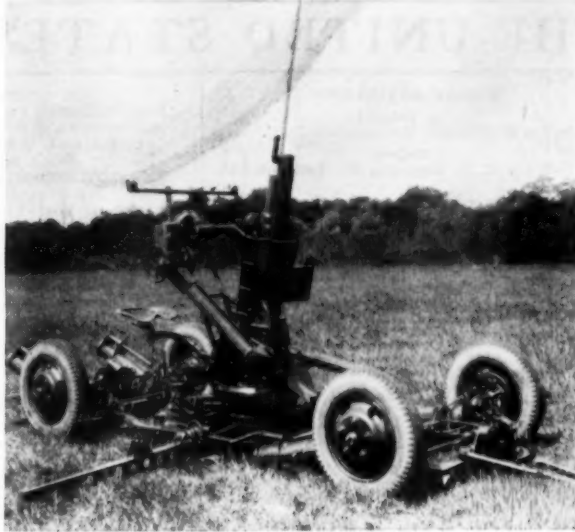
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Above—The new anti-tank gun which is of 37 mm caliber, mounted on a carriage capable of being towed behind high speed trucks or being hauled for short distances by manpower. The gun crew is protected by armor and, in action, one man loads the gun while the other aims and fires it. The unit is about 12 feet long, five feet wide, three feet high and weighs about 950 pounds.

Right—The new anti-aircraft gun which is of 37 mm caliber, automatic type, mounted on an all around fire, four-wheel trailer which may be towed by a light truck. The unit has a wheel base of 120 inches, with a 58-inch tread and weighs about 5000 pounds.



### President's Defense Policy

In what is looked upon as probably the most important and fateful press conference since the World War, President Roosevelt this week placed the United States in direct opposition to totalitarian governments and gave the country a new policy of National Defense based on a broad and strong interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

From the conference will flow in increasing strength the movement evidenced for weeks beforehand to materially strengthen the National Defense through a program of spending for materiel and installations. The air force apparently is receiving first consideration with plans being made for keying industry up to the point of mass production and giving the nation an active force variously estimated at from 7,000 to 20,000 modern planes.

Also industry will be trained to produce the grounds weapons of war through a program of educational orders for some items and actual production orders for others. A conference attended by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, met with the President and discussed the preliminaries. It is understood that further studies are continuing in the War and Navy Departments to determine the items and amounts most necessary to put the United States into readiness to carry out the new policy of defending the entire hemisphere.

Virtually assured of production are tanks, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, gas masks, semi-automatic rifles, modernized field artillery mounts, combat cars, ammunition, searchlights, telescopes and quadrants.

Entering to as large an extent as possible, it is said, will be the New Deal spending agencies. WPA, it is understood, will be utilized to build and improve air ports and perform work at fixed defense agencies. The National Youth Administration will train young men to take up the slack in skilled workmen and mechanics needed to build and care for air-

planes and other intricate machinery of war.

The White House press conference, held November 15, was a most solemn one. The conference was opened by the President reading his statement on Germany, which he permitted to be quoted directly. It follows:

"The news of the last few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a similar profound reaction among American people in every part of the nation.

"I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth-century civilization.

"With a view to gaining a first-hand picture of the situation in Germany I asked the Secretary of State to order our Ambassador in Berlin to return at once for report and consultation."

Some inquiries were made, but the President refused to elaborate on his prepared statement. One reporter asked if Ambassador Wilson's return from Germany may be considered as a recall. He replied that it did not, technically speaking, but that it was a summons to come home. Questioning then came to the subject of refugees and Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not heard from Ambassador Kennedy in London for 24 hours. He declined to name specific sites for Jewish settlements, but did say that American immigration laws would not be relaxed.

The President then turned to the subject of National Defense, declaring that his plans contemplate an entire reorientation of the conception of the subject. The task now, he said, embraces protection of North and South America from Canada to Tierra del Fuego. It is, the President said, a cooperative project in which the other nations share responsibility. It is based, he declared, on voluntary solidarity of the Americas.

He confirmed the report that the defense conferences he has been holding for the past few weeks have had this new tenet in mind and have dealt particularly with our strength in the air.

Questions were propounded, but the President refused to mention specific figures and even warned the newspaper men against attempting specific estimates, because final decision has not been reached.

Another questioner asked if he intended to build a Navy big enough to defend both coasts at once. He said he did not. The impression was given that the Navy would be maintained at a strength sufficient to protect one coast and the air fleet would be used to hold off invaders on the other.

As a result of events throughout the world, the President stated, and the technical advances in war materiel, an entirely revamped conception of our relation to the continent on which we live is necessary. There now exists, he continued, a continental solidarity among the 21 republics of north and south America and Canada which is more real and concrete than ever before in the 120 years

since the Latin-American republics were struggling for their freedom.

"Therefore on this continent," he stated, "we are agreed upon a continental program to carry out the solidarity established at Buenos Aires" (referring to the last Pan-American conference.)

Thus it has become necessary, Mr. Roosevelt said, to check upon what is necessary to maintain American solidarity against attack from any other continent. In the fore in such consideration, he declared, is that any possible attack has been brought infinitely closer than it was five, ten or fifty years ago. Principal reason for this, he said, is the development of aircraft, and it is principally this angle that recent White House conferences have discussed.

A reporter asked him if there was any possibility of there being exceptions in the continental solidarity program and the President said there are no exceptions but on the contrary he has very good reason to believe that it has actually been accomplished.

Speaking again of figures, he said that estimates of a \$500,000,000 increase in defense budgets were wrong. Among other things, that figure was based on the assumption that existing funds could not be diverted, he indicated.

One inquirer asked what new dangers had arisen requiring renewed defense measures. He was advised to read the newspapers of the last five years.

Another reporter inquired about the position of the Philippines in the program. Mr. Roosevelt replied simply that the American flag still floats over the Philippine Islands.

### Turkey for CCC

Uncle Sam is buying "turkey and trimmings" by the ton to provide the 300,000 men of the Civilian Conservation Corps with holiday rations on Nov. 24, when the Corps celebrates its sixth Thanksgiving dinner. Robert Fechner, Director of the Corps, stated this week that the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, which acts as housekeeper and purchasing agent for the CCC, estimates more than 40,000 turkeys with an aggregate weight of approximately a half-million pounds, or 250 tons, will be required to provide each CCC man with his Thanksgiving ration of 25 ounces of dressed turkey.

Other items on the CCC Thanksgiving market list include 17½ tons of pumpkin, 50 tons of potatoes, 22 tons of bread crumbs, 6 tons of onions plus 2½ tons of butter, 8½ tons of sugar, 1,500 bushels of cranberries, 3,700 gallons of milk and more than 100,000 eggs.

Food for the CCC Thanksgiving Day dinner will be purchased in the wholesale markets and also in the communities where camps are located. All perishables and turkeys, where practicable, are purchased from local farmers and merchants.

A compilation of the Thanksgiving menus in the 1,500 CCC camps located from Maine to California indicates that eight out of ten camps favor fruit cock-

tall, cream of tomato soup, turkey with oyster dressing, both white and sweet potatoes, creamed cauliflower as one of the two vegetables, and a choice of at least four desserts, including ice cream, pumpkin pie, layer cake or mince pie, together with assorted candies, fruit and nuts, cider or "pop" and coffee.

### Reserve Instructor Reports

Maj. Arthur E. Fox, FA, has reported for duty with the Field Artillery Group, New York City, from the Hawaiian Department, where he was in command of the First Battalion, Eleventh Field Artillery, the only unit of the Field Artillery armed with three inch anti-aircraft guns and anti-aircraft searchlights, which it mans in addition to its basic howitzers and the 75mm gun used for part of its service practice. Major Fox graduated from Princeton in 1913, from the Field Artillery School in 1926, and from the Command and General Staff School in 1936. He has served with the 1st, 4th, and 11th Field Artillery, and with the American-Polish Relief Expedition during the Polish-Bolshevik war. He has also served details at the Princeton R.O.T.C., as instructor at the U. S. Military Academy, and with the New York National Guard.

Major Fox has been designated as Unit Instructor of the 566th FA, 861st FA, and the 302nd Observation Battalion (Sound and Flash).

### A. E. F., 20 Years Ago

BY direction of President Wilson, Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, USA, conferred on General John J. Pershing, USA, at his headquarters in France on Nov. 16 the Distinguished Service Medal. The American 3rd Army which has been designated as the "Army of Occupation" and was organized for the purpose of occupying places in German territory set forth in the Armistice, is under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, USA.

The greatest naval surrender in all history began at sunrise, Nov. 20, with the surrender of twenty German submarines. In all, the Germans will surrender ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, fifty destroyers and all submarines.

The American 3rd Army moved forward on its way to the Rhine on the morning of Nov. 17. The formation was in columns, not in line of battle. The entrance of American troops into territory so recently occupied by the enemy was not spectacular. Small units formed the advance, although there was every reason to assume that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and that no resistance would be offered. As the Army moved forward, there was every evidence of the thoroughness of the German evacuation. Camps with temporary buildings had been left intact, nothing had been burned. Piles of German military equipment were found stacked. On Nov. 19, the American troops crossed the German border and were received everywhere with enthusiasm. Pictures of President Wilson, King George, President Poincare and King Albert were prominently displayed.

The movement of American troops to the rest areas behind the former fighting front is progressing rapidly, and all units are being given much needed relief from uncomfortable front line positions.

### The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. Frank T. Leighton, USN, who has been assigned to command the USS Louisville.

Brig. Gen. Richard E. Mittelstaedt, NGUS, of the 79th Infantry Brigade, to whom Federal recognition has been extended by the War Department.

Col. John H. Pirie, AC, who recently assumed command of Maxwell Field, Ala.

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

War Department asks for bids under Educational Orders Program; Changes made in regulations governing pay of retired officers of the Army; Comparison of performances of Military and Naval Academy football teams; Veterans of Foreign Wars draft legislative program on National Defense; Effect of elections on service committees?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Army War College Class Named

The following-named officers have been selected for detail as students at the Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., for the 1939-1940 course.

### INFANTRY

#### Lt. Colonels

Lloyd H. Cook, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
Frank L. Culin, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
John F. Goodman, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Otto F. Lange, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.  
Frederick McCabe, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

#### Majors

John E. Copeland, Manila, P. I.  
Claudius M. Easley, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Stanley J. Grogan, Richmond, Va.  
Stonewall Jackson, Washington, D. C.  
Clarence A. Martin, Ft. Thomas, Ky.  
Henry J. Matchett, Washington, D. C.  
Robert O. Shoe, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Harry F. Thompson, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Richard G. Tindall, Washington, D. C.  
Philip S. Wood, Washington, D. C.

#### Captains

William F. Dean, Washington, D. C.  
Wilbur E. Dunkleberg, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
William T. Flitts, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Oscar R. Johnston, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Edwin T. May, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.  
Gerald S. C. Mickle, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.  
Floyd L. Parks, Washington, D. C.  
James R. Pierce, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.  
Eugene W. Ridings, Schofield Bks., T. H.  
John B. Sherman, Manila, P. I.  
Albert Pierson, Ft. Wayne, Mich.  
Wilbur H. Vinson, Washington, D. C.

### CAVALRY

#### Lt. Colonel

Thomas H. Rees, Jr., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
Frank A. Allen, Jr., Ft. Riley, Kans.  
Frederick R. Lafferty, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

#### Majors

Louis LeR. Martin, Washington, D. C.  
George I. Smith, Ft. Riley, Kans.  
Raymond E. S. Williamson, Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
Clavis E. Byers, Ft. Clark, Tex.  
Verne D. Mudge, Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
Francis P. Tompkins, Ft. Knox, Ky.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

#### Lt. Colonels

Reese M. Howell, Norman, Okla.  
Dean Hudnutt, Schofield Bks., T. H.  
James A. Lester, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Vernon E. Prichard, Chicago, Ill.

#### Majors

John T. B. Blissell, Princeton, N. J.  
George P. Hays, Chicago, Ill.  
Zim E. Lawhon, Princeton, N. J.  
Stewart A. Beckley, Lafayette, Ind.  
Charles C. Blanchard, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Maurice K. Kurtz, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
Anthony C. McAuliffe, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Edward J. McGaw, West Point, N. Y.  
Maxwell D. Taylor, Tokyo, Japan.

### COAST ARTILLERY

#### Lt. Colonel

James C. Ruddell, Washington, D. C.

#### Majors

Herbert F. E. Bultman, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.  
Morris C. Handwerk, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Leslie W. Jefferson, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Webster H. Warren, Washington, D. C.

#### Captains

George M. Badger, Ft. Kamehameha, T. H.  
Nathaniel A. Burnell, II, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.  
Lester D. Flory, Ft. DeRussy, T. H.  
Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Ft. Monroe, Va.

### AIR CORPS

#### Lt. Colonels

Howard C. Davidson, Washington, D. C.  
Henry J. F. Miller, Duncan Field, Tex.  
Carl Spaatz, Langley Field, Va.

#### Lt. Colonels (Major)

Ann N. Duncan, March Field, Calif.  
Floyd E. Galloway, Bolling Field, D. C.

#### Majors (Captains)

Charles Y. Banfill, Washington, D. C.  
Dale V. Gaffney, Hamilton Field, Calif.  
Albert F. Hegenberger, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.  
Emil C. Kiel, March Field, Calif.  
Nathan F. Twining, San Antonio, Tex.  
Mervin E. Gross, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

#### Lt. Colonels

Francis K. Newcomer, Washington, D. C.  
Richard U. Nicholas, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

#### Majors

Frank A. Helleman, Cleveland, Ohio.  
James G. Christiansen, Schofield Bks., T. H.  
Don G. Shingler, Washington, D. C.  
Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., Huntington, W. Va.

### SIGNAL CORPS

#### Lt. Colonel

David McL. Crawford, Washington, D. C.  
Carter W. Clarke, Washington, D. C.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

#### Lt. Colonel

Madison Pearson, Ft. Shafter, T. H.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

#### Majors

Thomas H. Ramsey, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

#### Captains

Milton E. Wilson, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

### MEDICAL CORPS

#### Lt. Colonel

Joseph I. Martin, Carlisle Bks., Pa.

#### Majors

William L. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

#### Lt. Colonel

Cleveland H. Bandholtz, Washington, D. C.

### Major

John W. Coffey, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

#### Majors

Egbert F. Bullene, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

#### Majors

Ernest H. Burt, Washington, D. C.  
Clarence C. Fenn, Washington, D. C.

## Fort Meade Chapel

An impressive ceremony was held at the Ft. George G. Meade, Md., chapel Sunday, Nov. 6, when a memorial window was dedicated by representatives of over thirty American Legion posts throughout the State of Maryland.

The window, a gift of the American Legion, Department of Maryland, is the seventh to be installed in the Ft. Meade chapel. In harmony with all others, it depicts another scene in the life of the Saviour—the enlistment of Saints Peter and Andrew in the Master's service. Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, Post Chaplain, officiated at the service, and Herbert L. Rhodes, State Commander of the Legion, presented the window to Brigadier General Walter Krueger, Commanding Officer of the post. The Rev. Father Ignatius Fealy, State Chaplain of the Legion, made the dedicatory prayer.

The emblem of the American Legion appears in the window, beneath the central theme, with the inscription "Department of Maryland" transverse, while below appears the legend, "For remembrance of those who died that liberty might live. Installed and dedicated to our comrades who paid the supreme sacrifice, 1917-1918."

Of the two remaining memorial windows to be installed, one has already been spoken for by Colonel H. C. Duncan, Commanding Officer of the 314th Infantry (Reserve), whose home is in Landsdowne, Pennsylvania.

## Promotion Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

Staff has made studies and recommendations on the subject, but no bill or plan has been finally approved for sponsorship by the Department, nor do present indications point to the adoption of any plan in time for submission when Congress opens. There is a strong possibility that those interested in the situation and those who feel they will benefit by suggested changes will get individual members of Congress interested to the point where they will sponsor Army personnel bills of their own or call upon the War Department to submit the G-1 report.

General Craig's recommendation regarding the advancement of colonels upon retirement may prove to be considerable help to promotion. Many believe that under such a policy many colonels who have been passed over for selection because they do not have the six years active service now requisite for promotion will promptly apply for retirement. Earlier retirements of any appreciable number of colonels would afford genuine stimulation to promotion all along the line in the field grades.

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Maj. Harold R. Wells, Capt. William C. Baker, Jr., Capt. Robert R. Kelley, 1st Lt. Frank Kowalski, Jr., 1st Lt. George F. Wells and 1st Lt. Edward S. Allee joined the Association and two members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

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ADDRESS

## ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

War Department  
Washington, D. C.



## Service Pay Study

(Continued from First Page)

JOURNAL of April 16, 1938, set forth in detail the views of the Department on the question. Inasmuch as the attitude of the War Department on the question is now substantially the same as it was six months ago, there is published below extracts from the report giving the salient points of Departmental enlisted pay policy:

The War Department favors the adoption of the formula of equal pay for grade and for length of service among the armed services as a basis for legislation to improve the pay situation of enlisted men of the Army.

These general increases in base pay (in the Sheppard bill) are not favored by the War Department for these reasons:

a. The ultimate costs for all the services are likely to be so great as to defeat what is believed to be of first urgency, i.e., to improve the pay situation of the Army before making further increases in the pay of other services whose present pay situation is much better than that of the Army.

b. The War Department believes that any additional funds available to apply to the pay of the services could be used to best advantage in first increasing, under existing pay rates, the numbers in the various grades and ratings in the Army before granting general increases in base pay to all the services. An increased number of grades and ratings has the effect of accelerating the promotion and advancement of career-soldiers by providing a greater number of higher pay positions to which qualified men may aspire. It is feared that the relatively great increased cost of the proposed base-pay schedules may have the unfortunate effect of eventually restricting appropriations for the numbers of grades and ratings with resultant disadvantage to the Army. The War Department believes that as a matter of first priority there should be an increase in the grades and ratings under existing pay schedules amended to provide parity with the Navy, rather than providing general increases in all base pay schedules.

The War Department is wholly in accord with the proposal to differentiate the pay of trained privates and of recruits. However, it may be pointed out that the same result can be accomplished under existing pay schedules should appropriations for additional grades provide the funds necessary to advance all seventh grade enlisted men who merit it to the sixth grade upon completion of a four months' training period.

Section 3 of the bill establishes the longevity pay of the Army enlisted men on the same basis as now authorized for the Navy, namely, an increase of ten percentum of the base pay of their grade upon completion of their first four years of service, and an additional increase of five percentum for each four years' service thereafter, the total not to exceed twenty-five percentum. Under existing law enlisted men of the Army receive increases of five percentum for each four years' service not to exceed a total of twenty-five percentum. The increased cost of this provision alone, as applied to the existing rates of pay and enlisted strength of the Army, would be approximately \$1,000,000. The War Department is in favor of Section 3 of the bill.

Section 4 of the bill increases the monthly rate of pay for specialists' ratings over existing rates in amounts varying from forty percentum in the case of ratings of the third class, to as much as 200 percentum for the sixth class. It is estimated that the additional annual costs for the Army alone of this increase in the rate of specialists' pay will be over \$3,500,000. The Department does not favor the expenditure at this time of this additional amount in the manner intended, since it is believed that the efficiency of the Army will be better served by the application of this amount toward providing the Army with the additional number of grades and ratings which are needed and which under existing pay legislation can be secured through additional appropriations for this purpose. The Department fears that any substantial increase in the cost per specialist rating may have the ultimate effect of preventing the Army's getting the additional ratings which are necessary for a modern Army.

Section 6 of the bill would amend existing law providing increase of fifty percentum in pay for enlisted men regularly engaged in flying duty and would fix such pay for extra hazardous duty at a flat rate of \$30.00 per month. The War Department favors in principle the establishment of enlisted flying pay on the basis intended to be provided by the bill; however, it is estimated that payment of \$30.00 per month for flying duty may result in greatly increased costs for this item. The Department favors the provision in Section 6 of the bill restricting extra payment for hazardous duty to peace time service. Granting such pay in time of war results in great inequalities and injustices and if generally applied to all the arms and services on the

basis of hazard, would result in very great administrative difficulties. Payment for extra hazard in time of war is fundamentally unsound and destructive of discipline and morale.

## Saves Half of Appropriation

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, and Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, has announced a saving of more than \$84,000, or nearly half the amount appropriated by Congress for the dedication of the various memorials erected in Europe to commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe.

The announcement disclosed that the Commission had spent a total of \$90,245.13 from an appropriation of \$175,000.00 which had been made available by Congress. The unexpended balance of \$84,754.87 will revert to the Treasury.

On Saturday, November 12, General Pershing presided over the first meeting of the Battle Monuments Commission held since the dedication ceremonies were concluded in October, 1937.

Most of the dedication ceremonies were held during the first two weeks of August, 1937, beginning with the dedication of the Meuse-Argonne Memorial at Montfaucon, France, on August 1. The United States was represented at the ceremonies by members of the American Battle Monuments Commission and by a delegation composed of representatives of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and the leading veterans' organizations.

The memorials are located in France, England, Belgium and Gibraltar and commemorate the World War services of more than 2,000,000 American soldiers, sailors and marines.

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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## USS Boise Visits Liberia

The new cruiser, USS Boise visited Monrovia, Liberia, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 during the course of her present shake-down cruise. The Boise left Norfolk Oct. 17, after a visit to Capetown, Union of South Africa, from Nov. 14 to Nov. 25, she will return to Norfolk Dec. 15.

Henry S. Villard, American Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, traveled with the Boise on her visit to Monrovia, represented the Department there and is returning on the same vessel.

During the Boise visit to Liberia, according to word reaching here, the site of the new American Legation building at Monrovia was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Also during the visit there Mr. Villard, on behalf of the Phelps-Stokes fund, presented to the Liberian government a portion of the surviving pieces of the bunting from which the first flag of the Republic of Liberia was made. Other portions were presented to the American Legation there and accepted by American Minister Lester A. Walton.

The visit coincided with the 75th anniversary of the initiation of treaty relationships between the two governments.

The last visit of a United States naval vessel to Liberia was in 1928.

The Boise, of 10,000 tons standard displacement, was placed in commission Aug. 12, at Norfolk, under command of Capt. Benjamin V. McCandlish, USN. She was authorized by Acts of Congress Feb. 13, 1929, and of March 27, 1934, and was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

## Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Leave Manila, Nov. 26; arrive Guam Dec. 1, leave Dec. 2; arrive Honolulu Dec. 13, leave Dec. 15; arrive San Francisco Dec. 22, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Pedro, Jan. 11, leave Jan. 13; arrive San Diego Jan. 14, leave Jan. 17; arrive Canal Zone Jan. 27, leave Jan. 30; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 2, leave Feb. 2; arrive NOB Norfolk Feb. 6.

Note: Chaumont to depart NOB Norfolk for West Coast on Feb. 20, 1939.

Henderson—Leave San Francisco Area Nov. 25; arrive Honolulu Dec. 2, leave Dec. 3; arrive Guam Dec. 16, leave Dec. 17; arrive Manila Dec. 22, leave Jan. 24; arrive Guam Jan. 29, leave Jan. 30; arrive Honolulu Feb. 10, leave Feb. 13; arrive San Francisco Area Feb. 20.

Note: Henderson to depart San Francisco for East Coast on March 6, 1939.

Nitro—Leave Mare Island Nov. 26; arrive San Pedro Nov. 28, leave Nov. 30; arrive San Diego Dec. 1, leave Dec. 5; arrive Canal Zone Dec. 15, leave Dec. 16; arrive Guantanamo Dec. 19, leave Dec. 19; arrive NOB Norfolk Dec. 23.

Sirius—Arrive San Diego Nov. 19, leave Nov. 22; arrive Canal Zone Dec. 4, leave Dec. 7; arrive Guantanamo Dec. 10, leave Dec. 10; arrive NOB Norfolk Dec. 15, leave Jan. 6; arrive Philadelphia Jan. 7, leave Jan. 13; arrive New York Jan. 14, leave Jan. 23; arrive Boston Jan. 24, leave Jan. 30; arrive New York Jan. 31, leave Feb. 6; arrive Philadelphia Feb. 7, leave Feb. 11; arrive NOB Norfolk Feb. 12.

Note: Sirius to depart NOB Norfolk for West Coast on Feb. 27, 1939.

Vega—Leave Philadelphia Nov. 22; arrive New York, Nov. 23, leave Nov. 30; arrive Boston Dec. 1, leave Dec. 7; arrive New York Dec. 8, leave Dec. 14; arrive NOB Norfolk Dec. 15.

Note: Vega at Norfolk for overhaul from Dec. 27, 1938 to Feb. 28, 1939 and will depart NOB Norfolk for Northern East Coast ports on March 11.

Ramapo—Leave Mare Island Dec. 30; arrive San Diego, Dec. 22, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Pedro Jan. 3, leave Jan. 4; arrive Guam Jan. 28, leave Jan. 29; arrive Manila Feb. 4, leave Feb. 15; arrive San Diego March 17.

Note: Ramapo at Mare Island for overhaul until Dec. 20, 1938. Latest information indicates that the extension of completion date may become necessary.

Salinas—Leave NOB Norfolk Nov. 21; arrive Key West Nov. 26, leave Nov. 27; arrive Houston Dec. 1, leave Dec. 2; arrive Guantanamo Dec. 7, leave Dec. 10; arrive Houston Dec. 15, leave Dec. 16; arrive NOB Norfolk Dec. 23.

Trinity—Arrive Guam Dec. 9, leave Dec. 10; arrive Manila Dec. 16, leave Dec. 28; arrive San Diego, Jan. 27.

## Replacements for Guam

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department this week estimated that the following replacements would be required at the Naval Station, Guam, during the period between Jan. 1, 1939 and June 30, 1939.

Navsta: 1-EM1c, 1-RM1c, 2-RM2c, 1-CMM, 1-MM1c, 1-CY, 1-EM1c, 2-RM2c, 1-CSK, 1-Aerogic.

Navhos: 2-CPHm, 1-PHm1c, 2-PHm2c, 1-CPHm, 1-PHm2c, 2-PHm3c, 2-HA1c.

R. L. Barnes: 1-CMM, 1-OfCk2c.

Penguin: 1-CQM, 1-RM1c, 1-Cox, 4-Sea2c, 2-MM2c, 2-F2c, 1-SC1c, 1-Bkr2c, 1-OfCk2c, 1-BM2c, 3-Sea2c, 1-MM1c, 1-MM2c, 1-RM3c, 1-F1c, 2-F2c.

Gold Star: 1-Cox, 10-Sea2c, 1-EM3c, 1-RM3c, 1-SF3c, 2-MM1c, 2-MM2c, 2-F1c, 8-F3c, 1-Y3c, 1-SK2c, 1-Aerogic, 1-Cox, 1-CQM, 1-QM3c, 5-Sea2c, 1-RM1c, 1-CM1c, 2-CMM, 1-F1c, 5-F3c, 1-CCStd.

## Asiatic Station Replacements

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department this week announced that the following replacements would be required on the Asiatic Station during the period from Jan. 1, 1939 to June 30, 1939.

Seamen Branch: 7-CBM, 8-BM1c, 13-BM2c, 2-CGM, 5-GM1c, 8-GM2c, 4-CTM, 5-TM1c, 8-TM2c, 7-TM3c, 6-CQM, 6-QM1c, 2-QM2c, 11-QM3c, 2-CSM, 6-SM1c, 7-SM2c, 7-SM3c, 6-FC1c, 2-FC2c, 30-Sen1c, 140-Sen2c. Total 292.

Artificer Branch: 5-CBM, 13-EM1c, 14-EM2c, 8-CRM, 7-RM1c, 10-RM2c, 20-RM3c, 1-CCM, 2-CM1c, 3-CM2c, 3-Pmk2c, 2-SF1c, 1-Pr1c, 1-Pr2c. Total 91.

Artificer Branch: (E. R. Force), 30-CMM, 41-MM1c, 33-MM2c, 6-CWT, 16-WT1c, 21-WT2c, 6-Bnk1c, 6-Bnk2c, 1-CMsmth, 5-Msmth1c, 10-Msmth2c, 2-Midr1c, 2-Midr2c, 305-F1c, 134-F3c. Total 618.

Special Branch: 4-CY, 7-Y1c, 11-Y2c, 7-Y3c, 2-CSK, 3-SK1c, 6-SK2c, 9-SK3c, 3-CPHm, 9-PHm1c, 15-PHm2c, 12-HA1c, 6-Mus. any class, 1-Bug1c. Total 95.

Commissary Branch: 4-CCStd, 4-SC1c, 6-SC2c, 2-Bkr1c, 2-Bkr2c, 3-Bkr3c. Total 21.

Aviation Branch: 1-AMM1c, 2-AMM2c, 1-AM1c, 2-AM2c, 1-ACM1c, 1-Aerog2c, 2-P1c. Total 10.

Included in foregoing are following specialist requirements:

2-Dental Technicians, 2-Property and Accounting Technicians, 1-Laboratory Technician, 2-X-Ray Technicians, 1-Clerical, 2-Medical Field Service Technicians, 1-Piccolo, 1-Alto, 1-BB Base, 1-Saxophone, 2-Trombones.

## "Plucking" Proviso Imperative

Under an interpretation of the new Naval personnel law rendered by the Judge Advocate General, the provision for "plucking" of flag officers was rendered inoperative, at least for the next few years.

The Judge Advocate General ruled that the fiscal year, 1938, was a year "subsequent to the passage of the act" and that therefore the 14 appointments to flag officers during that year should count in averaging the number of vacancies in the grade of rear admiral under the provisions of Section 13(a) of the Personnel Act (Act of June 23, 1938). This unusual number of promotions to flag rank will keep the average number of vacancies filled in that grade above the minimum of eight set in the act and means that the plucking board will not have to be convened for the next several years, if ever.

This decision, however, requires that the Marine Corps will have to convene a "plucking" board unless some general officer of that Corps voluntarily retires or dies during the year.

The decision as to the "plucking" proviso and another dealing with other provisions of the Personnel Act, follow:

1. In connection with Section 13(a) of the Act of June 23, 1938, which provides for the involuntary retirement of rear admirals when necessary to maintain an average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to its passage, the question is presented: What is to be considered the first fiscal year "subsequent to the passage of the Act." The words

quoted are also used in Section 15(e) of the subject Act, providing for the voluntary retirement of general officers to create vacancies in the Marine Corps.

2. In an opinion dated November 4, 1938, and approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy on that date, the Judge Advocate General held that the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1938, is to be considered the first fiscal year subsequent to the passage of the subject Act, within the meaning of Section 13(a) thereof. The same interpretation applies to Section 15(e).

1. Section 9(f) of the Act of June 23, 1938, relating to the duties of selection boards, provides that no officer shall be selected as best fitted for promotion or adjudged fitted for promotion "unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of the board." (See also section 10(a) as to reports of selection boards.) However, the act is silent concerning the number of members who must concur in the board's action as to other matters, in view of which omission the Judge Advocate General's opinion was requested as to whether the express requirements as to six votes can be extended to cover other duties of the board elsewhere prescribed in the act.

2. In an opinion dated October 24, 1938, and approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy on that date, the Judge Advocate General held that the provisions of Section 9(f) and 10(a) of the subject Act do not extend so as to require that six members of a selection board concur in the opinion of the board respecting duties elsewhere prescribed in the Act. Specifically, this includes the designation of fitted officers for retention on the active list (Sec. 9(h)), the naming of officers of less than 21 years' service whose reports and records indicate their unsatisfactory performance of duty in their present grades and that they would not satisfactorily perform the duties of a higher grade (Sec. 9(c)), and the naming of lieutenants (junior grade) who are lacking in aptitude for the naval service (Sec. 14(a)).

## Dirigible Bids Asked

Secretary of the Navy Swanson announced on Nov. 17 that proposals for constructing a Navy Training Airship will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1939, when they will be publicly opened.

Circulars for the information of bidders, plans and specifications or other data relating to said airship and forms of proposal and contract will be issued by the Navy Department.

A deposit in the form of a certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Secretary of the Navy, will be required as security for the safe and prompt return of the plans and specifications and other confidential bidders' data.

This airship, not to exceed 325 feet in length, will be of approximately one million cubic feet.

## CEC Selection Board

President Roosevelt this week approved the recommendation of the Civil Engineer Corps Selection Board for the promotion to Rear Admiral in that Corps of Capt. Ralph Mervine Warfield, (CEC), USN.

The Civil Engineer Corps Selection Board which convened in the Navy Department by order of Secretary of the Navy Swanson on Oct. 31, 1938, was composed of:

President—Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris (CEC), USN-Ret.

Members—Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory (CEC), USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus (CEC), USN-Ret.; Rear

Adm. Norman M. Smith (CEC), USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. Archibald L. Parsons (CEC), USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. Homer R. Stanford (CEC), USN-Ret.

Recorder—Lt. Comdr. Carl W. Porter (CEC), USN.

Captain Warfield was born on Sept. 12, 1890, at North Oxford, Mass., and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1901. He entered the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy on Aug. 12, 1907, on which date he was commissioned an Assistant Civil Engineer, USN. He has been stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard, New Orleans Naval Station, Naval Station, Guam, the Navy Yard, Puget Sound and at the Navy Yard, Boston. He was public works officer at the Pensacola Naval Air Station from April 1919 to July 1919, and aide to the U. S. Military Governor of Santo Domingo. He also served in various offices of the Dominican Republic. He is a graduate of the Naval War College. Captain Warfield is at present on duty as Public Works Officer of the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk. He has received the following medals: Victory Medal, 1919-20 Haitian Medal, Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal.

## Boston Naval Reserves

Boston, Mass.—The ninth lecture of the series of instructional lectures arranged for by the Bureau of Navigation entitled "Selective Service" will be delivered by Lt. C. H. K. Miller, USN, in the Naval Reserve Armory, Navy Yard, Boston, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, 1938 at 8:00 p. m.

It is anticipated that this lecture will be delivered also at other locations in the District in order that officers who live at a distance from Boston may have the opportunity of listening to the lecture.

A full attendance of ALL Naval Reserve officers in this District who can arrange to be present at these lectures is desired. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has directed that a roll, by name and class, of all officers attending these lectures be kept by the Commandant, and that the Bureau be informed of the total number of officers attending each lecture. Credits will be given on Annual Fitness Reports of each officer for each lecture attended.

The U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association of the First Naval District will sponsor this occasion in connection with its regular monthly meeting which will also be held at that time. There will also be a meeting of the Governing Board of this Association at 7:30 p. m., preceding the lecture.

## USS Hilary P. Jones

The keel for destroyer DD427, the USS Hilary P. Jones, was laid Nov. 16 at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. The vessel is named for the late Admiral Jones who died last January after a brilliant career as a naval officer and a representative of the United States at the arms limitations conferences.

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### National Defense and Power

The National Defense Power Committee this week approved the report of its Subcommittee on Standardization establishing, for the first time in the history of the electrical industry, preferred standards for steam turbine generators of 10,000 kilowatts rating and above with a view to expediting the production and reducing the costs of such equipment. The adoption of these standards is intended to accelerate the construction and erection of generating stations to provide additional supplies of electric energy. The Committee is considering similar determinations for generators of smaller ratings.

Definite standards of pressure, temperature, voltage, power factor and other technical features, are provided for nine sizes of condensing turbines, ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 kilowatts and for eight sizes of superposed turbines ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 kilowatts. In the past turbines and generators of these large capacities have been chiefly "tailor made jobs" built to order on special de-

signs prepared by the utility engineers. This has meant the expenditure of a large amount of time on engineering and design for each machine and has in large part prevented the adoption of quantity methods of production.

The Subcommittee on Standardization, of which Commissioner Basil Manly of the Federal Power Commission is Chairman, while establishing these preferred standards, states that it has been careful to provide sufficient latitude for the modification of the standards to meet the special conditions arising in connection with the installation of new equipment in existing plants or where unusual physical conditions must be met. Provision is also made for the consideration of technical advances in the art. But in every case where deviation from the preferred standards is suggested, the burden of proof will be upon the utility or manufacturer proposing such deviation. The Committee will at all times welcome constructive suggestions from the industry.

#### Report of Sub-Committee

These provisions are emphasized in the technical report prepared for the Sub-

committee by Dr. John C. Parker, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Vice President of the Consolidated Edison Company, representing the utilities; Mr. C. E. Coggeshall of the General Electric Company, representing the electrical equipment manufacturers, and Mr. Thomas R. Tate, representing the National Defense Power Committee. This report states:

"Your Subcommittee on Standardization of Turbine Generators has held two meetings, one on Oct. 20, and another on Nov. 3, at which representatives of the turbine generator manufacturers, utilities and the Government were present and cooperated wholeheartedly in discussing the adoption of preferred standards for steam turbine generators of 10,000 kilowatts rating and above. The Subcommittee has unanimously agreed upon and recommends for adoption by industry and the manufacturers the standards set forth herein.

"The immediate objective of the establishment of preferred standards for turbine generators is the maximum speed of provision of power facilities to anticipate peace-time requirements and to facilitate war-time provision of power through elimination of any unnecessary special designs or sizes. It is expected, incidentally, that the cost of power plant installations will be sufficiently reduced to compensate for any added economy or other advantages that might result from more special designs.

"It is the belief of your Subcommittee that the advantages of preferred standards as here recommended for turbine generators will be reflected also in such associated equipment as boilers and appurtenances, steam piping, valves and fittings.

"It is the intention that the preferred standards agreed upon by representatives of the Government, the manufacturers and the utilities will be followed in the building of all new generating stations and in all installations within existing stations unless interrelation with existing equipment clearly calls for special designs. Deviation from these proposed standards, if of decided advantage to the public, or if necessitated by physical conditions, or by the fundamental purpose of rapid creation of power facilities for national defense will be deemed to be consistent with this program. In all such cases the burden of clear proof rests upon any one proposing such deviation.

"Illustrative of such cases in which deviation will be deemed to be in the spirit of this program—but not intended to be all inclusive—are the following:

(1) The temperature of condensing water supply may require turbines designed for operation with back pressures higher than herein provided.

(2) The present availability in manufacturers' plants of turbine generators well advanced in production points clearly to the completion and use of such equipment.

(3) Duplication of a turbine generator, not currently discontinued by the manufacturer as an active design, may expedite manufacture and installation of power facilities.

(4) The manufacture and installation of turbine generators adapted to meet essential requirements in existing stations may facilitate rapid creation of generating capacity.

"The preferred standards are intended to be progressive standards and, consistently with the fundamental purpose of expediting production and installation of power generating equipment, are intended to permit technical and economic developments. To that end they should, at least annually, and as occasion seems clearly to warrant, be reviewed to determine whether advances in the art call for specific modification.

"While the advantages of unified practice with reference to associated equipment, such as condensers, piping, pumps, and boilers are of great significance, the Subcommittee recognizes that the difficulty of standardization is probably greater than in the case of turbine generators and is not prepared at the present moment to make specific recommendations. It does, however, suggest the desirability of further consideration."

Those participating in the conferences (Please turn to Page 250)

## U. S. COAST GUARD

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, returned to Washington last week, well pleased with the results of his inspection tour of west coast Coast Guard activities. Besides touring regular Coast Guard facilities, Admiral Waesche made an inspection of the Maritime Service training center at Government Island, San Francisco. While touring the station, Admiral Waesche personally talked to every enrollee. He expressed himself as "amazed" at the splendid morale and willingness to learn displayed by the enrollees. During the course of his tour, Admiral Waesche talked to more than one hundred Coast Guard officers, explaining the objectives of Coast Guard Headquarters and asking for comment on various phases of Coast Guard work.

#### To Ask for Cutters

The Coast Guard will ask Congress next year for appropriations for three new Cutters, to replace cutters now in service that have outlived their usefulness. These Cutters will, if the appropriation is granted, be of the same type as the Bibb and Campbell, with an over all length of 327 feet and a displacement of 2,216 tons.

#### Coast Guard 20 Year Bill

The following rough draft of a bill authorizing the enactment of a voluntary and involuntary 20-year retirement law for Coast Guard personnel has been drafted and sent to the service for comment. Coast Guard officials emphasized this week that the bill is only in its primary form, and has not been approved by either the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commandant.

The bill provides for the selection out of the service each year of a limited number of men having more than 20 years of service, who because of the nature of their duties no longer have the physical and mental alertness necessary for the successful completion of their arduous duties. Provision is also made for enlisted personnel who wish to voluntarily retire upon the completion of 20 years of service. As there are now about 9,000 enlisted men in the service, and the legislation submitted for consideration only provides for the retirement of not more than one per cent of this number each year, the number of retirements would not exceed 90 in any one year.

Under this legislation, a board of three officers, named by the Commandant would meet each year and consider enlisted personnel with over 20 years of service. If a man is selected for retirement, and he does not wish to be retired, he may so state and be retained. However, if a subsequent board also recommends him for retirement, he is retired on a retired pay based on 2½ per cent of his base pay multiplied by the number of years he has served.

The bill is quoted below.  
The Commandant of the Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as the "Commandant")

shall assemble annually a Coast Guard Enlisted Personnel Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), to be composed of not less than three commissioned officers on the active list of the Coast Guard. It shall be the duty of the Board to recommend for retirement such enlisted men of the Coast Guard, who have twenty or more years of service, whom the Board determines, in its discretion, should be retired from active service. The recommendations of the Board shall be transmitted to the Commandant for final action. If the Commandant shall approve the recommendations of the Board, the enlisted men concerned shall be notified thereof in writing, and any enlisted man who, within thirty days after having been so notified, files with the Commandant a written protest of the action taken by the Board in his case, shall not be retired involuntarily under this Act unless a subsequent annual Board again determines that such enlisted man should be retired and so recommends, in which case such enlisted man may, upon approval by the Commandant, be retired from active service with retired pay as prescribed by section 4 hereof. At the expiration of thirty days after receipt by an enlisted man of notice as aforesaid, in the event that no such protest is filed by him within the period prescribed, such enlisted man may, upon approval by the Commandant, be retired from active service with retired pay as prescribed by section 4 hereof. If the Commandant shall disapprove any recommendation of the Board, the enlisted man concerned shall retain his status in the Coast Guard to the same extent as if his case had not been considered.

SEC. 2. An enlisted man of the Coast Guard who has twenty or more years of service may, upon suitable application to, and approval by, the Commandant, be retired from active service with retired pay as prescribed by section 4 hereof.

SEC. 3. The total number of enlisted men who may be retired in any one calendar year under sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall not exceed the whole number nearest to one per centum of the total enlisted force of the Coast Guard on the active list as of January first of such year, to be divided in such proportion between retirements under sections 1 and 2 of this Act as may be determined by the Commandant.

SEC. 4. The annual rate of pay of any enlisted man retired under this Act shall be 2½ per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of his service: Provided, That any enlisted man retired under this Act who has been cited for extraordinary heroism in line of duty, or, whose average marks in conduct during his service in the Coast Guard shall be not less than 97½ per centum of the maximum, shall be entitled to have his retired pay increased by an amount equal to 10 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement: Provided further, That the retired pay of any enlisted man retired under this Act shall not in any case exceed 75 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement.

SEC. 5. (a) The provisions of this Act shall be supplementary to, but shall not be construed to limit or supersede, existing laws relating to the retirement of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard.

(b) The Commandant may prescribe such regulations, which shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

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Published Every Saturday by the  
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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Rates on Request

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded. \* \* \* The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. \* \* \* The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL CRAIG there is a recommendation for legislation which will enable recognition of distinguished officers of the Army that deserves the attention of Congress, as soon as it shall convene. It contemplates granting authority to the President to nominate to the rank of Brigadier General, all Colonels of merit who are approaching retirement, and who have been passed over for promotion only because of that fact. General Craig truly says that such action would be for "the good of the Army," and would "constitute a just recognition of distinguished service." It would be for the good of the Army because it would stimulate the officers concerned for the period of active duty remaining to them, and it would be a just recognition of distinguished service because the careers of most of them are studied with achievements of peace and war, which demand national acknowledgment. In the vast majority of cases, the War Department has disregarded salutary claims for advancement solely on account of the fact that the eligible officers had passed the age limit arbitrarily fixed in order to assure commanders of corps areas, divisions and brigades, who would have time to serve the prescribed tours of duty. With few exceptions, the officers affected, putting efficiency of the Service they love above personal fortune, have acquiesced in the Department's policy, and to their credit be it said they have loyally carried on. To pass them over has not been easy for General Craig. He has served with some of the Colonels; he knows personally most of them. He has studied with care their records. To set aside those who have shown especial ability for younger men, has irked him far more than the Army generally knows. It has been constantly in his mind to obtain some form of recognition for those designated superior, and he finally evolved the plan set forth in his report. To the recommendation he has made we have one amendment, which we believe he will accept. That is that the law shall be made retroactive, and apply to all Colonels, active and retired, who have suffered, and are suffering, from the eligibility limit. In this, what we believe would be an improved form, the Star would be available to the deserving, and, while they will not be able to discharge the duties of the rank, which it is natural they should desire, at least they will have the accolade of the nation's recognition that they have served it with distinction.

OF HIGH IMPORTANCE TO THE SAFETY of the country is the decision announced by the President at a press conference this week that he does not contemplate dividing the larger Navy he contemplates into a Pacific and an Atlantic Fleet. Such a division was proposed during the past session of Congress, and a step toward effecting it occurred when by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the Atlantic Squadron was organized. That squadron took from the Fleet a number of cruisers imperatively needed for cooperation with the Battle Force. Naval experts properly opposed such action because, first, it was a move toward the creation of the nucleus of a separate Fleet, second, it weakened the effectiveness of the United States Fleet, and, third, it deprived the battleships and cruisers of the combined training essential for their joint efficiency. Moreover, in case of war a superior enemy might have projected himself between the cruisers and the Fleet, which would have meant the probable destruction of the former, and the consequent reduction in power of the latter. The arguments against naval division were so crushing that the President finally concluded to return to the historic principle of unity, which Mahan so powerfully described. That principle has been carefully applied by the British Admiralty especially during and since the Napoleonic wars. When violated, it inevitably has brought defeat to the violator. A notable instance of the effect of such violation occurred during the Russo-Japanese war. The Russian Fleet was divided into four commands, one stationed at Vladivostok, a second at Port Arthur, a third in the Baltic Sea, and a fourth in the Black Sea. Containing the forces at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, the Japanese Navy safely guarded the passage of the Armies across the Sea of Japan, which met the Russians under Kourapatkin entering Manchuria from the north. Had the Russian Navy been concentrated, even in the Baltic Sea, it would have constituted a threat to Japanese operations upon the Asiatic mainland that the Tokyo Government could not have disregarded; and it is conceivable that no large bodies of troops would have been transported until the question of command of the sea had been decided. Applying the lesson to our own situation, no European or Asiatic Nation would dare to dispatch troops to this continent so long as our Fleet was in being whether in the Atlantic or the Pacific. In the light of proper strategy it is gratifying to have the President announce that the two Fleet plan has been discarded, and that the United States Fleet is to continue to remain the single sea power for the Nation's defense.

## Service Humor

### Multiplicity

The Negro parson was preaching from the text: "And darkness fell upon the earth, and the gross darkness on the minds of the people."

"Now brethren," he remonstrated, "dey may be some ob yo who jes doan't know what dat gross darkness do mean. Well, Ah'll tell yo. It's one hundred and fo-ty fo times as dark as dark."

—Speaking Tube.

### No Loitering

It was the last bus home, and was crowded inside and out. Among the straphangers was a very large lady and a dapper Engineer Major. The Major stood just behind the lady, and every time the bus stopped, the lady trod heavily on the Major's toes. After about twenty-five minutes of this, the Major let fall his eyeglass, and tapping his torturer on the shoulder said: "Madam, I don't mind you treading on my toes, but I do object to your loitering on them."

—Jungle Cat.

### Believe This?

Bashful Plebe—"Do you mind if I kiss you?"

No answer.

Plebe—"Would you care if I kissed you?"

Wise Drag—"Say, do you want me to promise not to bite?"

—The Log.

### Sound Story

A very particular housekeeper was having her bedroom painted. Wishing to learn what progress the painter was making, she crept to the bottom of the stairs and listened. Not a sound reached her ears.

She: "Painter, are you working?"

Painter: "Yes ma'am."

She: "I can't hear you making a sound."

Painter: "Perhaps not, ma'am. I ain't putting the paint on with a hammer."

—The Pointer.

### His Reputation

Judge—"Do you consider this defendant a reliable man? Has he a good reputation for truth and veracity?"

Witness—"Well, to be honest with you, your honor, that man has to get somebody else to call his hogs at feeding time. They won't believe him."

—5th Corps Area News.

### Nasty Crack

The show had been pretty much of a flop the opening night and as the dejected leading lady sat in her dressing room trying to console herself, the manager entered.

"There's a lady outside who wants to see you," he announced.

"I'm not seeing anyone tonight," snapped the star. "Tell her—"

"But this lady insists," said the manager. "She says she is an old school chum of yours—"

"Wheel her in" sang a chorus girl on the other side of the partition.

—The Pointer.

He: "How tall are you?"

She: "I'm five foot, three, with heels."

He: "How tall are you with regular guys?"

—Wednesday Nite Life.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

W. H. B.—We are informed by the Office of the Quartermaster General that it is impracticable to anticipate the next vacancy in the grade of Master Sergeant, Construction, Quartermaster Corps. There are so few Master Sergeants in the Construction Department of the Quartermaster Corps that attrition from all causes is very slow.

L. C. C.—We are informed by the Office of the Quartermaster General that you are now No. 27 on the list of eligibles for promotion to Staff Sergeant, Supply, Quartermaster Corps. The best approximation available as to the date of your promotion is Aug. 1, 1939. This figure is merely a guess, based on past attrition, and is not a definite limit.

H. C. W.—The question of increasing the disability pensions of members of the Regular Army was considered by the last session of Congress, but no action was taken. This problem will probably be reconsidered by the next Congress, meeting in January.

## In the Journal

### 10 Years Ago

The President of Ecuador conferred the decoration of "Estrella de Abdon Calderon," (First Class), on Col. J. C. Johnson, USA, for services rendered the Ecuadorian government. Colonel Johnson is at present attending the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe.

### 20 Years Ago

General Pershing addressed an order of the day to the members of the American Expeditionary Force on Nov. 15 in which he congratulated them on the splendid results of the victory achieved. In the order the men are urged to show themselves to be well disciplined, correct in their behavior and respectful of civil rights.

### 30 Years Ago

Capt. P. M. Rixey, USMC, was ordered detached from the USS Idaho, and assigned to the Naval Station at Culebra for duty.

### 50 Years Ago

First Lieutenant William Crozier, one of the bright lights of the Army Ordnance Department, will sail from New York for Europe on Nov. 24, in search of information on modern gun construction. His mission is especially in connection with the study of gun carriages and the manufacture of powder.

### 70 Years Ago

The British cruisers in the Persian Gulf have been actively employed of late. Two British ships, after two days bombardment, destroyed the stronghold of the Piratical Shiek of Barhein, and then proceeded down the coast, leveling and collecting fines to the amount of a quarter of a million pounds.



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Harry H. Woodring  
The Assistant Secretary of War  
Louis Johnson  
Chief of Staff  
General Malin Craig

### GENERAL OFFICERS

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS Q. ASHBURN, retirement orders amended; continued as chairman, advisory board, Inland Waterways Corp., after retirement on Nov. 30, for age.  
Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, assistant chief of Air Corps, from command of AC Training Center, Randolph Field, Tex., to duty in office, Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.  
Lt. Col. Miller Grieve White, Inf., NGUS, continued on active duty as additional member War Department General Staff until Jan. 15, 1940.

Lt. Col. Robert Paul Stout, Cav.-Res., to year's active duty War Department General Staff, Nov. 20.

MAJ. WILLIAM MAYER (FA), prior orders to duty as Military Attaché to China amended, detached War Department General Staff, Dec. 31, 1938.

MAJ. MILES A. COWLES (FA), relieved GS detail, from Hawaii to 84th FA, Ft. Riley, Kans.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG  
Lt. Col. William J. Calvert, from Langley Field, Va., to Hawaii; sail N. Y., Feb. 7.  
MAJ. IRA J. WHARTON, retired for age, March 31, 1938.

MAJ. FRANZ J. JONITZ, prior order from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Philippines, revoked.

MAJ. CHARLIE A. VALVERDE, from Ft. Montrie, S. C., to Philippines, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

MAJ. GEORGE M. HERRINGSHAW, having been found physically disqualified for promotion, is retired, Nov. 30, as a lieutenant colonel.

Capt. LEIF NEPRUD, CAC, detailed in QMC, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Ft. Clark, Tex., Dec. 5.

Capt. JAMES E. MACKLIN, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Philippines, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG

### Medical Corps

Col. ALVIN C. MILLER, from assignment at Denver, Colo., and temp. duty, Washington, D. C., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., June 1.

Lt. Col. LORIN A. GREENE, from New Orleans, La., to A. N. Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

Lt. Col. RICHARD K. COLE, retired for age, March 31, 1939.

Lt. Col. GOUVERNEUR H. BOYER, retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

Lt. Col. HARVARD C. MOORE, from Presidio of S. F., Calif., Jan. 15, to NG duty, Lincoln, Nebr.

Lt. Col. LANPHEAR W. WEBB, Jr., from New York City, to Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., sail N. Y., Dec. 28, for S. F.

Lt. Col. EDWARD WELDMER, from Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, to Gen. Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. WALTER P. DAVENPORT, from Lincoln, Nebr., Dec. 15, to OR duty, New York City.

Lt. Col. DARLUS C. ABSHER, prior orders amended; from Ft. Riley, Kans., to temp. duty Army Medical Center, Feb. 1, pursue preventive medicine course, then to Philippines, sail N. Y., June 1.

MAJ. BENJAMIN T. SHARPTON, retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

Capt. WILLIAM B. STRYKER, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Philippines, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

Capt. JOHN D. MORLEY, from assignment to Ft. Ringgold, Tex., and temp. duty ACTC, Randolph Field, Tex., to Panama, for duty as flight surgeon, sail Charleston, June 16.

Capt. LAWRENCE C. BALL, from present duty to station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 1.

### Dental Corps

Capt. H. BEECHER DIERDORFF, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., June 1.

1st Lt. THAYNE F. McMANIS, from Hot Springs, Ark., to Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., as student, basic course.

### Veterinary Corps

Col. ALFRED L. MASON on his own application retired Nov. 30, after 30 years' service.

### Medical Administrative Corps

2nd Lt. WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN, Ft. Devens, Mass., report Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.  
Capt. CHARLES W. HENSEY, retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.  
Capt. WILLIAM J. MATTESON, from Hawaii to Rock Island, Ill., as asst. dist. engr.

2nd Lt. WILLIAM S. CROCKER, Jr., from ACTC, Randolph Field, Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.  
MAJ. WALTER F. VANDER HYDEN, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Nov. 30, to Birmingham, Ala., Ordnance Dist. as executive assistant.

Capt. ARTHUR D. ROEDRICK, retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

1st Lt. JAMES F. MILLER, Jr., (Inf.), retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO  
1st Lt. JOHN HUBER SQUER, (FA), resignation accepted for good of the service.

2nd Lt. ROLF O. WULFSBERG, from ACTC, Randolph Field, Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

### CHAPLAINS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.  
Ch. WALTER H. PASCHAL, retired for physical disability, Nov. 30.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA  
Col. JAMES P. BARNEY, from Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, to home in Honolulu, T. H., and await retirement; sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

MAJ. HARRY W. O. KINNARD, from Chicago, Ill., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

MAJ. RUSSELL H. DIXON, from Boone, Iowa, to Panama, sail N. Y., March 1.

Capt. EDWARD H. METZGER, from Ft. Knox, Ky., Jan. 1, to 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. GEORGE E. BURRITT, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

1st Lt. LOUIS M. DeL. deRiemer, prior orders amended, detached Ft. Knox, Ky., Jan. 1, instead of Dec. 1.

1st Lt. JAMES W. TOTTEN, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Panama, sail N. Y., March 1.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaii: Randolph W. Fletcher, Robert B. Franklin, Camden W. McConnell, Daniel F. Walker.

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.  
Lt. Col. RAYMOND W. HARDENBERG, from (Continued on Next Page)

## NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy  
Claude A. Swanson  
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Charles Edison  
Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral William D. Leahy

November 9, 1938

Capt. WILLIAM BAGGALEY, det. Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 1, Nov. 20; to 3rd Nav. Dist., New York.

Capt. DAMON E. CUMMINGS, det. Director of Nav. Reserve, 13th Nav. Dist. Dec.; to command Tennessee.

Capt. RALPH C. PARKER, det. CO, San Francisco, May or June; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chgo., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Dover, (Lake Denmark), N. J.

Capt. GEORGE M. RAVENSCROFT, det. Prof. of Nav. Science & Tactics, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Dec. 14; to duty as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 1.

Lt. DONALD J. MACDONALD, addl. duty as aide at the White House, Wash.

Lt. (jg) GEORGE E. GARCIA, det. Tuscaloosa; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Ens. DAILEY W. LYKE, ors. Oct. 22 revoked; continue duty West Virginia.

Lt. STEPHEN E. FLYNN, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Nov.; to Dest. Div. 2, Battle Force.

November 10, 1938

Capt. ROBERT M. GRIFFIN, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Dec.; to command New York.

Capt. JAMES R. BARRY, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., in Dec.; to command Trenton.

Comdr. ERIC L. BARR, to duty as Prof. of Nav. Science & Tactics, Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Wash., Seattle.

Lt. Comdr. FRANK T. WATKINS, det. Cachalot, April 3; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. GEORGE LUCIUS RUSSELL, det. Plunger, June 15; to duty Office of Judge Adv. General, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. EUGENE E. PARO, det. as Aide to Cdt. Navy Yd., Phila., to duty as aide to Cdt. 4th Nav. Dist., Phila.

Lt. WILLIAM T. NELSON, det. Nav. Academy, May; to duty Plunger.

Lt. NICHOLAS LUCKER, Jr., det. Instn. Nav. Academy in May; to Pickrel.

Lt. EDWARD S. HUTCHINSON, det. as CO, S-44, May 25; to Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. STANLEY P. MOSLEY, det. Naval Academy, May; to command Pollack.

Lt. JAMES V. QUERY, Jr., det. Tarpon, June 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. ROBERT L. SWART, det. as CO, R-11, June 5; to Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. DAVID C. WHITE, det. as CO, S-27, June 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. PHILIP K. BOSS, det. as CO, S-46, May 25, to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. CHARLES H. ANDREWS, det. Naval Academy, May; to Skipjack.

Lt. ROBERT J. RAMSBOTHAM, det. Univ. of Calif., May or June; to duty as engr. officer, Subm. Div. 4.

Lt. JOHN A. BOLE, Jr., det. Shark, June 1; to Tarpon.

Lt. (jg) BRUCE L. CARR, det. R-4, April 29; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. (jg) COLIN J. MACKENZIE, det. Houston, Dec. 10; to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. WILLIAM P. MULL, (MC), det. Colorado, May or June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. CHARLES A. COSTELLO, (MC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Dec. 1; to Navy Retg. Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lt. THOMAS L. ALLMAN, (MC), det. Patrol Wing 2, Jan.; to Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

November 12, 1938

Lt. Comdr. JOHN P. W. VEST, det. Enterprise, Nov.; to command VT-5 (Yorktown).

Lt. DONALD W. GARDNER, duty as asst. engr. off., Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) EARL K. SOLENBERGER, ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To Winslow; instead 12th Naval District.

Lt. ARTHUR SIEGEL (DC), det. Langley Feb. 13; to NYd., Mare Island. Ors. Oct. 29 revoked.

Lt. (jg) WILLIAM H. SNYDER (DC), det. Trenton; to trmt. nearest Nav. Hosp. in U. S.

Ch. Boon. MICHAEL J. BRESNAHAN, det. Colorado, Jan. 3; to Rigel.

Ch. Boon. JOHN B. CARROLL, det. Hdqtrs., 11th Nav. Dist., Dec. 20; to Colorado.

Ch. Boon. CECEL E. DOWLING, det. NYd., Mare Island, Dec. 17; to Lexington.

Boon. CLYDE S. HORNER, ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To NYd., Mare Island, instead 12th Nav. District.

Ch. Gunner VIRGIL A. STRUNK, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Dec. 17; to Whitney.

Gunner CARL A. CARLSON, Jr., det. NYd., Wash., Dec. 20; to Indianapolis.

Gunner JOHN H. KELLY, det. Melville, Nov.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pay Ck. WITNER HOSSETTER, det. Rigel, Dec.; to duty Asiatic Station.

Ch. Corp. WHITNEY COLLINS, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Dec. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

November 14, 1938

Lt. Comdr. HOWARD L. JENNINGS, det. CO, VF-6 (Enterprise); continue duty Enterprise.

Lt. RANDOLPH B. BOYER, det. CO, S-42 May 10; to Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., Phila. Dist., Phila., Pa.

Lt. JOSEPH J. CAREY, det. CO, S-43 May 25; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. RAYMOND S. LAMB, det. Cuttlefish, March 6; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. WALTER V. R. VIEWEG, det. V8-5 (Yorktown) in Nov.; to command VF-6 (Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) DENNIS C. LYNDON, det. communication duty, Battle Force, Dec. 1; to Elliot.

Lt. Comdr. EMIL J. STELLER (MC), det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Jan.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. DOUGLAS T. PREHN (MC), det. NYd., New York, N. Y., in Nov.; to Hdqtrs., 3rd Nav. Dist., New York.

Ch. Gunner GARDNER J. DOUGLASS, det. Indianapolis Jan. 3; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash.

(Continued on Next Page)

## MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant  
MAJ. GEN. THOMAS HOLCOMB

November 15, 1938

Lt. Col. ARCHIE F. HOWARD, on discharge from treatment at Norfolk Nav. Hos., det. as member of Staff of Comdr. Atlantic Squadron, U. S. Fleet to duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. COCKRELL, effective Nov. 15, det. MD, USS Saratoga to MCB, San Diego, Calif. for duty and Nav. Hos., San Diego for treatment.

2nd Lt. ZANE THOMPSON, Jr., det. AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va. to Marine Scouting Squadron No. 3, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.

2nd Lt. GEORGE A. GRAVES, det. AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va. to Marine Scouting Squadron No. 3, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.

Mar. Gnr. MELVIN T. HUFF, det. from MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H. to MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif. for duty, and Nav. Hos., Mare Island for treatment, via USAT Grant sailing from Honolulu about Nov. 15, 1938.

Mar. Gnr. PETER M. BRADEN, about Dec. 1, det. from MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Ch. Pay Ck. CHARLES T. GATES, about Nov. 23, det. from MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif. to Hdqtrs., USMC, Wash., D. C., for duty, via USAT St. Mihiel sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 29, 1938.

MAJ. LOUIS E. MARIE, Jr., was promoted to that rank, subject to confirmation, on Nov. 19, 1938, with rank from June 29, 1938, No. 23.

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Attorneys-in-Fact

## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ch. Pay Clk. Thomas A. McDairmant, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in Nov.; to Asiatic Station.  
Carp. Louis E. Blechlin, det. Brazos Nov. 12; to Houston.

November 15, 1938

Lt. Frederick V. Barker, det. Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Jan. 10; to Neches as navigating officer.  
Lt. Matthew S. Q. Weiser, det. Wyoming as asst. engineer officer; to duty Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Denis H. Biwerse, det. Saratoga Jan. 27; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Walter L. Blatchford, det. Permit Dec. 27; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) DeWitt A. Harrell, det. California Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Ralph W. Arndt, det. Texas Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Herbert von A. Burkart, det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Harlan R. Dickson, det. Quincy Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Richard Gray, det. Vincennes Jan. 23; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Donald G. Gums, det. Yorktown Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. William T. Hulson, det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. John C. Hunter, det. Louisville Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Edward J. Huxtable, Jr., det. Truxtun Jan. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Webster C. Johnson, det. Enterprise Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Dallas M. Laizure, det. Cassin Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Richard W. Meyers, det. Houston Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Marion J. Reed, det. Idaho Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Ormond C. Sexton, det. Tennessee Jan. 23; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. James J. Southerland, 2nd, det. New York Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Francis M. Traynor, det. Mississippi Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Claude E. Brown (MC), granted sick leave 3 months; wait orders at San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Edgar J. Easley (MC), det. Lexington in Dec.; to Destroyer Div. 7.

Lt. Arthur W. Eaton, Jr. (MC), det. Destroyer Div. 31; to Destroyer Sqdn. 10.

Lt. Paul K. Perkins (MC), det. Arizona Dec. 1; to Destroyer Div. 8.

Lt. George N. Raines (MC), det. Saratoga; to USS Lexington.

Comdr. Walter W. Gilmore (SC), det. Nav. Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., in Dec.; to Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Louis W. Crane (SC), to duty as Commissary officer, Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Leavitt (SC), det. Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va., in Nov.; to Nav. Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.

November 16, 1938

Ens. Fletcher Hale, Jr., det. Oklahoma in Dec.; to Reid.

Ens. James W. McCauley, det. Preston Feb. 1; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Arra B. Chesser (MC), det. Lexington; to Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. Clinton G. DeFoney (MC), det. Enterprise Dec. 15; to Patrol Wing 2.

Capt. Henry T. Wright (CC), det. U. S. Maritime Commission, Wash., D. C., on Dec. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Mario G. Vangeli (CC), det. Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept., Nov. 17; to Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Thomas Ferris (CHC), det. Phoenix Nov. 18; to resignation accepted effective Nov. 18.

Ch. Rad. Elec. John P. Richardson, det. Savannah May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William H. Reeksiek, det. NYd., Charleston, S. C., Dec. 10; to Louisville.

Asiatic Despatch Orders November 14, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Thomas Leo McCann, det. CO, Alden; to Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Ferguson, det. CO, Paul Jones; to 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur D. Ayrault, det. staff, Destroyer Sqdn. 5; to CO, Paul Jones.

Lt. Robert S. Ford, det. Peary; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. John Bailey, det. Black Hawk; to trmt. Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Jack C. Titus, det. S-41; to Pickrel.

Lt. (jg) George H. Laird, Jr., det. S-40; to Permit.

Lt. (jg) John B. Smith, det. Alden; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Edgar M. Davenport, det. Barker; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Arthur K. Espenas, det. Whipple; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Carp. Hubert W. Fisher, det. NYd., Cavite; to NYd., Phila., Pa.

Ch. Gunner John J. Jesse, det. NYd., Cavite; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Ch. Gunner Harry T. Dodd, det. NYd., Cavite; to Augusta.

Ch. Mach. Marion L. Buchan, det. Marblehead; to Asst. Nav. Insp. Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

## CPO Transfers

Donald W. Ault, CQM, USS Smith to RS Puget Sound, Wash.

John E. Battye, CWT, USS Astoria to USS Wichita.

Patrick Billups, CPhM, USS Relief to N. Hos. San Diego, Calif.

Daniel F. Blum, CPhM, N. Hos. San Diego, to FMF San Diego.

Albert C. Boates, CWT, N. Hos., Norfolk, Va., to Comatron.

John J. Boucher, CCM, USS Melville to USS St. Louis.

Robert C. Boyce, CEM, USS Roper to USS Anderson.

Samuel T. Broomall, CMamth, USS Oklahoma to RS Philadelphia, Pa.

Rupert O. Cavenah, CMM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Bushnell.

Kenneth J. Cobb, CPhM, N. Hos., Mare Island, to FMF San Diego.

George W. Compton, CPhM, Third District to FMF Quantico, Va.

Wendell L. Cooper, CMM, USS Conyngham to NRS Baltimore, Md.

Roth T. Day, CPhM, USS Houston to NRS Salt Lake City, Utah.

John R. Dee, CRM, USS Reina Mercedes to Comatron.

Wayne D. Denman, CEM, USS Pennsylvania to USS Wilson.

Antonio E. J. Dionne, CRM, NAS Anacostia to USS Yorktown, cancelled.

Vernon W. Dunn, CPhM, N. Hos., Wash., D. C., to NPF Indian Head, Md.

Raymond C. Engle, CRM, RS Wash., D. C., to Comsubron Two.

Willard E. Graham, CMM, NYd., Pearl Harbor to Combasefor.

Justin C. Hamrick, CEM, USS Pickrel to NRS Dallas, Texas.

Douglas E. Helm, CQM, USS Lamson to NAS Pensacola, Fla.

James H. Helms, ACMM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to USS Rigel.

John E. Huey, CPhM, N. Hos., Chelsea, to MRS Boston, Mass.

Charles T. Jackson, CWT, NYd., Mare Island to RS San Francisco.

George E. Long, CMM, N. Hos., Norfolk, to USS Roper.

Thomas M. Meade, CPhM, RS New York to Med Sup. Depot, Brooklyn.

Joseph Moffitt, CRM, USS Reina Mercedes to Comatron.

Harold O. Olson, CRM, RS San Francisco to USS Great Lakes.

Rufus L. Russell, CGM, USS Honolulu to USS New York.

George E. Somers, CRM, Seventh District to USS Williamson.

Charles B. Stewart, CMM, USS Indianapolis to RS Puget Sound.

Arthur K. Truax, CRM, NAS Seattle, Wash., to Combasefor.

Flavia A. Wilson, CPhM, USS Argonne to N. Hos., Mare Island, Calif.

James A. Yates, CMM, USS New Orleans to RS New York, N. Y.

Luther B. Yoke, CBM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to USS Lang.

James C. Young, CPhM, NPF Indian Head, Md.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, to civilian components duty, Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Thomas F. McCarthy, from Philippines, to OR duty, New York City.

Capt. James L. Carman, retired, Nov. 30, for physical disability.

1st Lt. Eldon F. Ziegler, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Panama, sail S. F., Jan. 6.

1st Lt. Donald A. McPherson, from Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Richards M. Bristol, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 1, to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

2nd Lt. Robert H. York, from ACTC, Randolph Field, Tex., to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Richard E. Sims, from ACTC, Randolph Field, Tex., to 2nd Div. Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

1st Lt. Wesley C. Wilson, from Ft. Lincoln, N. D., Dec. 1, to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

## AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, C of AC

Col. Chalmers G. Hall, retired for age, Feb. 28, 1939.

Maj. Albert W. Stevens (Capt.), from Wright Field, Ohio, Jan. 1, to DOL, Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Edward V. Harbeck, Jr., (Capt.), from San Diego, Calif., Jan. 3, to Sacramento, Calif., as AC technical supervisor.

Capt. John M. McDonnell, retired for physical disability, Nov. 30.

1st Lt. Donald H. Baxter, from March Field, Calif., to Hawaii, sail S. F., Dec. 9.

## PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. Herman S. Rush, DC, to Col.

Lt. Col. Lester C. Ogg, DC, to Col.

Maj. Frank L. Whittaker, Cav. to Lt. Col.

Maj. E. Frank Sharp, DC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. H. Allen Winslow, DC, to Lt. Col.

Capt. Marcus E. Jones, Cav. to Maj.

Capt. Harold P. Hennessy, CAC, to Maj.

1st Lt. Henry A. Kind, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Joe Harrell, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Joseph M. Rom, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Louis K. Pohl, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Hartwin A. Schulze, MC, to Capt.

## WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Howard Van Winkle, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 33 years' service; advanced to first lieutenant.

W. O. Edward F. Hastings, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 32 years' service; advanced to first lieutenant.

W. O. Edgar Kirk, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 30 years' service; advanced to first lieutenant.

W. O. George N. Ragan, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 30 years' service; advanced to second lieutenant.

W. O. Earl R. Lewis, retired for physical disability, Nov. 30; advanced to captain.

W. O. Wellington Arnold, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 34 years' service; advanced to first lieutenant.

W. O. Wilburn C. Dodd, retired for physical disability, Nov. 30; advanced to captain.

W. O. Leslie E. Lee, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 30 years' service; advanced to second lieutenant.

W. O. George A. Lindley, retired on own application, Nov. 30, after 30 years' service; advanced to second lieutenant.

W. O. Lee Johnson, from Presidio of S. F., Calif., to AGD, Philippines, sail S. F., Feb. 28.

W. O. Roy Branstetter, from Omaha, Neb., to AGD, Hdq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 15.

W. O. Harry Hartley, from Chicago, Ill., to AGD, Hdq., 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr., Dec. 15.

W. O. Fred Manke, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

W. O. John L. Morgan, from Hawaii, to AGD, Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

W. O. Walter Carmine, from Panama to AGD, Hdq., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Following from Philippines to AGD at Hdq. of Corps Area indicated:

W. O. Raymond Morgan, 1st CA, Boston.

W. O. Evert L. Thomas, 4th CA, Atlanta.

W. O. Emil Oetmann, 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr.

W. O. Richard Irby, 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr.

Following from place indicated to AGD, Philippines:

W. O. Harry B. Quinn, Boston.

W. O. Beverly P. Ruth, Atlanta.

W. O. Nelson W. Raymond, Chicago.

W. O. Lloyd S. Burgess, prior orders revoked, from Philippines to Ft. Missoula, Mont., as asst. to QM.

W. O. John J. Farley, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to QMC, Philippines, sail S. F., April 26.

W. O. William S. Morley, prior orders revoked.

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men retired at the place indicated Nov. 30:

M. Sgt. Frederick Evans, Hdq. Bty., 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

M. Sgt. Charles R. McDaniels, OD, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

St. Sgt. Jack Muller, Hdq. Bty., 5th CA, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Sgt. William Durkin, Serv. Bty., 12th FA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sgt. Charles J. Vondrak, Hdq. Bty., 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

St. Sgt. Sam Lafever, DEML, Ft. Screven, Ga.; advanced to 1st Lt.

Cpl. Maximo Cabaluno, Bty. C, 24th FA, (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Cpl. Leon Ubas, Bty. C, 24th FA, (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. Nicolas Gerochi, Serv. Bty., 24th FA, (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. Edward M. Lutz, DEML, Recruiting Station, Newark, N. J.

Sgt. William Gauden, Co. G, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Sgt. Michael Sinchuck, Hdq. Bty., 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; advanced to staff sergeant.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with Air Corps

2nd Lt. Elton Lewis McCune, to 3-year tour active duty, Hamilton Field, Calif., Nov. 21.

2nd Lt. Christopher O. Moffett, from Kelly Field, Tex., to Langley, Field, Va.

2nd Lt. Peter J. Prossen, from Panama to Duncan Field, San Antonio, Tex.

2nd Lt. James Marion Jones, from Langley, Field, Va., to Kelly Field, Tex.

1st Lt. Fred N. Ward, Kelly Field, Tex.,

continued on active duty until, Nov. 15, 1939.

## Extended Active Duty with MD

Capt. Earle T. Norman, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., until June 19.

1st Lt. James A. Morrison, Den.-Res., continued on active duty, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., until June 15.

1st Lt. James Otto Lottes, Med.-Res., to six month tour active duty, Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., Nov. 21.

1st Lt. Clarence David Neuton, Med.-Res., to six month tour active duty, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Calif., Nov. 23.

1st Lt. Robert S. Anderson, Med.-Res., from CCC duty, Whitehall, Md., Nov. 22, to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.; relieved active duty May 21, 1939.

## Promotion of Reserves

1st Lt. Platt L. Welker, FA-Res., to Capt.

## National Defense and Power

(Continued from Page 247)

which resulted in the recommendations of preferred standards for steam generators were: For the National Defense Power Committee—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson; Federal Power Commissioner Basil Manly; Capt. William R. Winslow, CE, office of the assistant secretary of war; Mr. Thomas R. Tate; Lt. Col. L. E. Atkins, CE, office of the Chief of Engineers; Comdr. K. B. Bragg, (CEC), USN.

For the electrical equipment manufacturers—Allis Chalmers Company, Mr. A. C. Flory, Manager, Steam Turbine Department, Mr. R. N. Landreth; General Electric Company; Mr. C. E. Coggeshall, Mr. A. F. E. Horn, Mr. A. R. Smith, Manager, Steam Turbine Department, and Mr. A. O. White, and Westinghouse Company;—Mr. C. A. Beraw; Mr. C. R. Campbell, Manager, Turbine Department; Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. Ralph Kelly, Mr. C. F. Lloyd, Mr. R. A. McCarty.

For the electric utilities:—Mr. K. M. Irwin, Vice President in charge of Engineering, Philadelphia Electric Company; Mr. H. B. Gear, Vice President, Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, and Dr. John C. Parker, Vice President Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

## Use of Aerial Photographs

The War Department this week advised the service that beginning with the current training year, especial attention must be given to training in air photograph reading. The letter sent to Corps Area Commanders and branch chiefs follows:

1. Air photographs and mosaics must be considered in the map category. In many theaters of operations, up-to-date and appropriate topographical maps will not be available, and it will be necessary that commanders augment available maps by the use of air photographs and mosaics of local areas made in preparation for or during specific operations. In extreme cases no topographical maps will be available and troops must rely wholly on reproductions of air photographs and mosaics.

2. It is desired that beginning with the current training year, especial attention be given to training in air photograph reading and, that wherever practicable within allotted funds, the use of air photographs and mosaics on the ground in connection with field training and the combined training of Air Corps and Engineer agencies in production of maps or map substitutes be stressed. Where reproductions of air photographs and mosaics are available for such use, they should occasionally be substituted entirely for maps in field training.

3. In several of the Corps Areas and Departments there are available either at the headquarters or in Engineer units lithograph plants or multilith machines capable of cheap reproduction of air photographs or mosaics needed to carry on training in their use. Where such facilities are not available, application may be made to The Adjutant General for the services required. Such requests should be accompanied by the negative or in case the negative is not available, by one copy of the photograph or mosaic desired reproduced, and detailed instructions concerning any additional data to be included on the final prints. Requests should reach the War Department at least one month (add time required for water shipment in case of Departments) prior to the time of contemplated use.

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### Nat. Gd. Scores Victory

Kansas City, Mo.—The newly formed rifle team of Company A, 110th Engineers, set out in full stride defeating Headquarters and Service Company, 1100 to 1042, in the first match of the Armory Rifle League.

The course consists of 5 shots prone, 5 shots sitting, 5 shots kneeling, and 10 shots standing, with a possible score of 250. Ten men are eligible to shoot, with the five high scores counting.

Our newest "recruit," one John Naylor, got hot on the standing and shot a nice 89.

#### The scores:

Company A	Hdq. & Serv.
Sgt. Naylor .....230	Cpl. Weaver .....214
Lt. Baxter .....225	Sgt. Anderson .....214
Sgt. Holmdon .....220	Sgt. Canada .....209
Pfc. McManigal .....215	Sgt. Schoplin .....199
Pfc. Laffoon .....210	Lt. Bell .....206

Total .....1100 Total .....1042

The next scheduled match is on Friday, Nov. 25, with Company D.

### Reserve Aviators to Fleet

The Navy Department this week announced that ten Aviation Cadets, Naval Reserve, have been designated naval aviators and ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet. They will be detached from Pensacola within the next few days.

Duncan A. Campbell, Patrol Squadron 1, Pearl Harbor.  
George N. Elsenhart, Patrol Squadron 4, Pearl Harbor.  
Joseph M. Hermanson, Patrol Squadron 4, Pearl Harbor.  
Frank D. Heyer, Patrol Squadron 6, Pearl Harbor.  
John R. Mackroth, Patrol Squadron 8, Pearl Harbor.  
James D. Nelson, Patrol Squadron 8, Pearl Harbor.  
Jack L. Shoenhair, Utility Squadron 2, Rigel.  
Russell Snyder, Patrol Squadron 10, Pearl Harbor.  
Denis M. Szabo, Patrol Squadron 18, Pearl Harbor.  
John J. Worner, Observation Squadron 2, California.

### Injured on Duty with Reserves

The Comptroller General this week ruled that a Regular Army officer assigned for duty with the Organized Reserves and given permission by his superior officers to be absent from his station for the purpose of accompanying a Reserve officer to the headquarters of the organization of which he had been recently appointed as commanding officer to introduce him to members of the military district involved and to assist him with a unit conference, may be considered as on a duty, and not leave of absence, status and entitled to necessary medical attention for injury sustained in an automobile accident en route, and Government facilities not being available, payment for care and treatment by a private hospital is authorized.

The decision was made in the case of Maj. Charles H. Brammell, FA, USA, who was injured in an automobile accident while accompanying Col. Edward P. Felker, FA-Res., to a unit conference.

### Reserve Officer to Active Duty

1st Lt. Peter F. Tague, Jr., USMCR (V), of Charleston, Mass., was this week ordered to active duty with training. He will report Nov. 21 to the officer in charge, Recruiting District of Boston. He will be relieved Dec. 4.

### Reserve and Nt. Gd. Students

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—The 1938 National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course which began September 15 was completed on October 29. The following officers successfully completed the course and were awarded diplomas:

Capt. George W. Ainlay, MC, Nebraska National Guard.  
Capt. Randle J. Brady, MC, Texas National Guard.  
Capt. Walter A. Brussock, MC, Wisconsin National Guard.  
Capt. Harry E. Douds, MC, Pennsylvania National Guard.  
Capt. Edward W. Ludwig, MC, Connecticut National Guard.  
Maj. David H. Sluss, MC, Indiana National Guard.  
Capt. Winton T. Stacy, MC, Missouri National Guard.

Capt. Robert W. Van Dorn, MC, Idaho National Guard.

The course is designed to prepare officers for command or administrative duties in field grades and consists principally of exercises conducted by the Departments of Military Art, Military Sanitation, Training, and Administration. Instruction is given in the training, administration and employment of all Medical Department units of the infantry division.

### National Guard Recognitions

The following federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

Second Lt.—Marshall B. Woodworth, Jr., 120th Obs. Sq. 45th Div. Avn., Denver, Colo.  
2nd Lt.—Leonard D. F. Staffieri, Btry. C, 213th CA (AA), Bethlehem, Pa.

Maj. Randal B. Engelbeck, 1st Sq., 113th Cav., Altoona, Iowa.

Capt. Paul H. Ashenbust, Asst. Plans & Trng. Officer, 144th Inf., Dallas, Tex.

Capt. Gilbert P. Snell, Co. C, 130th Inf., Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Worth Wicker, Btry. A, 113th F. A., Greenville, N. C.

2nd Lt. Julian R. Mellette, Hq. Co., 1st B., 118th Inf., Timmonsville, S. C.

Lt. Col. Donald B. Robinson, 206th Inf., St. Paul, Minn.

Maj. Corwin M. Blackmun, Inf., Insp. Gen. Dept., State Staff, St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Luther H. Ranum, Supply Officer, 206th Inf., LaCrosse, Wisc.

1st Lt. John J. Vaegeast, Co. L, 296th Inf., Bark Rapids, Minn.

1st Lt. Theodore J. Cook, How. Co., 172nd Inf., Bennington, Vt.

2nd Lt. Walter T. Fletcher, III, Transp. Officer, 110th Obsn. Sq. 38th Div. Avn., Maplewood, Mo.

2nd Lt. Fred P. Brookes, Hq. Co. 120th QM Regt., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Capt. Edward Isaachsen, Battery C, 202nd CA (AA), Melrose Park, Ill.

Capt. William L. Williams, Co. M 141st Inf., San Benito, Tex.

1st Lt. Joseph R. Lewis, Co. K, 71st Inf., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. Richard W. Waters, Inf., Aide, 27th Div., New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. Richard D. Davis, Communications and Orienteer Officer, 260th CA (AA), Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Bruce B. Caulder, Btry. E, 143th FA, Berkeley, Calif.

2nd Lt. Wendell S. Holmes, QM Corps, State Staff, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Lewis Murphey Henry, Medical Corps attached to 142nd FA, Fort Smith, Ark.

2nd Lt. Leonard D. Staffieri, Btry. C, 213th CA (AA), Bethlehem, Pa.

Maj. Andy N. Deaton, Medical Corps attached to 160th F. A., Wewoka, Okla.

Capt. Bill A. Bailey, Infantry, 20th Tank Co., Sp. Tps., 20th Division, Danville, Va.

1st Lt. Robert Wucher, Jr., Serv. Btry. 107th F. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. John L. Morrison, Btry. C, 118th F. A., Savannah, Ga.

2nd Lt. Gerard J. Chaput, Co. G, 169th Inf., Hartford, Conn.

2nd Lt. Tris LeJoy Bledsoe, Inf., 45th M.P. Co., Sp. Tps. 45th Div., Marlow, Okla.

### Merchant Marine, USNR

The Navy Department announced this week that the commandants of the First, Third, Fourth, and Twelfth Naval Districts have been authorized to proceed with the enrollment of merchant marine cadets, USNR, from among the student bodies of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California State Nautical Schools and the New York State Merchant Marine Academy, as authorized by the recently enacted Naval Reserve Act.

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### Aviation Medicine

The following named medical officers who have been pursuing the four months basic course of instruction at the School of Aviation Medicine graduated as Flight Surgeons November 12, 1938, and were assigned to the station appearing after each name:

Medical Corps, U. S. Army—Capt. Clifford O. Bishop, Barksdale Field, La.; Capt. Lester O. Crago, Maxwell Field, Alabama; Capt. Emmert C. Lentz, Fort Bragg, N. C.; Capt. Harold A. Myers, Kelly Field, Texas; Capt. Scott M. Smith, Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.; Capt. James L. Tobin, Hamilton Field, Calif.; and Lt. James W. S. Stewart, Randolph Field, Texas.

Medical Corps, U. S. Navy—Lt. Julius C. Early, USS Yorktown; Lt. (jg) Clifford P. Phoebe, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. (jg) Wesley L. Mays, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. (jg) Thomas Ferwerda, USS Saratoga; Lt. (jg) Merrill H. Goodwin, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. (jg) Charles F. Gell, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. (jg) Charles F. McCaffrey, USS Enterprise.

Medical Corps, Cuban Army—Lt. Francisco Hernandez D'Abrego, Havana, Cuba.

Capt. John S. Minnett, Medical Corps Reserve, Dallas, Texas, and Capt. Victor E. Frazier, Medical Corps Reserve, Kansas City, Mo., joined the class September 30, 1938, for the six weeks practical work. Both officers having already completed the extension course prior to coming to the School graduated with the resident class as Flight Surgeons.

Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Command-

ing General of the Air Corps Training Center, delivered a very interesting and inspiring address to the class. Following the address General Yount also presented diplomas to each of the students adding his personal congratulations and words of good cheer to each.

The introductory remarks were made by Lt. Col. C. L. Beaven, MC, Commandant of The School of Aviation Medicine. The invocation and benediction were delivered by Capt. J. W. Westerman, Chaplain, Randolph Field. A number of distinguished guests, relatives and friends of the student officers were present.

The present class makes the forty-eighth to graduate from the School since its establishment in 1919. In addition to the resident courses the School also conducts a correspondence course for medical officers of the Organized Reserves and National Guard. There are 466 students enrolled in this course at the present time.

### To World's Fair

Maj. Albert W. Stevens, AC, who gained international fame by his stratosphere flight last year, has been transferred to duty in New York City and will assist the World's Fair in various capacities.

The War Department said this week that Major Stevens had been transferred from the Air Corps Technical Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to Second Corps Area Headquarters, New York City, where he will have duty with the Fair. The nature of his duties was not disclosed.



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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—The brutal treatment inflicted upon members of the Jewish race in Germany has greatly increased the tension between the Hitler regime and the United States, as well as Great Britain and France. The President and leaders of Congress, Former President Hoover, Former Governor Landon, and other dignitaries in religious, business and political fields, have expressed the national sentiment of horror at crimes which recall the Middle Ages, and blacken the pages of our so-called civilization. By direction of the President, the American Ambassador at Berlin is returning home for "consultation." At the same time the President informed the Press of his consideration of a huge armament program, which especially is to include a tremendous air force, and the expansion of the airplane industry so as to assure a capacity that will permit a formidable annual output of machines. By coupling his defense program with his expression of the Nation's indignation at the atrocities and indignities committed in Germany upon Catholics and Jews, the President served notice on Hitler that the United States will not stand idly by while he outrages civilization and moves to impose fascist doctrines upon free peoples. His references to the purpose of his Administration to protect the Western Hemisphere from systems antagonistic to that we maintain, indicates that he intends to uphold the Monroe Doctrine by force, should it be necessary. In this connection, the President's eyes have been turned upon the unofficial negotiations which have been in progress abroad in relation to the return to Germany of her pre-war colonies. Great Britain and France have declared they will continue to hold the territory they are administering under mandate, and reports are current that Hitler is to be satisfied by concessions from the Belgian Congo and the Portuguese African possessions of Guinea and the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores. This Government would look with disfavor upon such transfer of any of these lands. The United States always has had a "peculiar interest" in Liberia, which was founded more than a century ago as a refuge for freed slaves. That interest has caused us at various times to inform European governments that we would be very unwilling to see Liberia despoiled of territory or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent establishment. To emphasize our concern for the maintenance of Liberian independence at the moment of discussion of a release of territory to Germany, the Navy Department had the cruiser Boise call at Monrovia. She took as a passenger Henry S. Villard, of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, who represented this Government at the dedication of the site of a new American Legation. The Boise remained at Monrovia from October 29 to November 3. European Governments, including Germany, understood this mission to mean that the United States would not be indifferent to any attempt to deprive Liberia of her territory. A glance at the map will show that a German base on the Atlantic coast of Africa would enable easy plane operations preliminary to, or accompanying a German attempt to establish a Fascist Government in Brazil. This is one of the possibilities reported to be responsible for the President's formation of the Atlantic Squadron, and his plan to have available an air armada sufficiently powerful to meet a German flight. The President's plan for a Pan-American defense bloc has met with favor in some of the countries to the south, notably Panama, Colombia and Brazil, and with opposition from Argentina. It will be the task of Secretary Hull, when, in company with ex-Governor Landon, the Republican Titular Leader, he will attend the Pan-American Conference at Lima next month, to convince the States of this hemisphere that our sole purpose in urging armed cooperation is to protect the American system from European aggression. For the effect upon world opinion, the President dramatized the signature of the reciprocity treaties with the United Kingdom and certain Dominions, and Canada. The intent of the ceremony which occurred at the White House, was to impress the Totalitarian Powers with the closer relationships which the Treaties express. Germany is on our economic blacklist as a result of her discriminations against American trade, and the Administration is not disposed, in view of recent events, to enter into any agreement with her, and she will not enjoy the concessions we have given to the United Kingdom.

**Far Eastern Military Situation**—The Japanese offensive operation from the Hankow-Wuchang area has secured its initial objective of Yochow and in the past week has continued beyond Yochow over 20 miles south along the eastern shore of Tung Ting Lake. The columns operating along the Canton-Wuchang Railroad are now only about 55 miles from Changsha.

Another offensive movement has been disclosed during the past week from the same Hankow-Wuchang area to the west. Columns have secured additional territory to the west of the Pinghan Railroad between Sinyang and Hankow and one column has reached a point 70 miles northwest of Hankow and is now approaching Anlu, on the Han River. This offensive seems to be headed for Ichang, the upper limit of navigation on the Yangtze River, except for specially-constructed light-draft river boats.

Chinese activities are continuing west of Canton and the press reports indicate a possible attempt at a counter-offensive movement on that point.

**Naval Air Men Study Metal Testing**—The Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia recently gave a most interesting course in magnaflux testing. The course was attended by selected inspectors of naval aircraft, Naval Reserve personnel assigned to magnaflux testing, and engineers and inspectors from manufacturers' plants working on Naval aircraft contracts. There was a total of 50 in attendance. The course covered the theory and practice of magnaflux testing and consisted of seven lectures, each about one and one-half hours long, followed by question periods of an hour in which problems encountered in the field were discussed. Lectures were illustrated with slides. A magnaflux equipment was conveniently set up and demonstrations were made on parts that offered difficulty in testing. Demonstrations were made of various points covered in the course. Some personnel who had never operated a magnaflux machine were given specific instruction and then required to test parts until they had attained sufficient skill to be able to operate their own equipment without assistance.

The magnaflux test is a non-destructive method of locating the presence of cracks, laps, seams, large inclusions and similar defects too small or fine to be seen by the naked eye, but still of sufficient magnitude, if unfavorably located, to cause failure in parts subjected to repeated stresses. The test is carried out by magnetizing the part and applying to it a fine iron powder or solution containing the powder. The

presence of a defect is indicated by the adherence of the powder at the location of the defect.

The magnaflux test has been of incalculable value in locating incipient failure cracks before they have progressed to the point of actual failure. By means of this test, defective parts have been discovered and removed from service before failure occurred. The test is particularly applicable to engine parts such as crankshafts, connecting rods, piston pins, valve springs, valve, gears, and to welded fittings and air plane parts subject to vibration.

The sustained interest and enthusiasm that existed throughout the entire course indicated that the instruction was timely and well warranted. From the large number and excellent character of the questions asked it was evident that there was intensive desire upon the part of those present to obtain a thorough understanding of magnaflux practice and the interpretation of results. From all indications, the course was highly satisfactory.

**Secretary of War**—In spite of propagandized reports, President Roosevelt has no intention of transferring Secretary Woodring from the War Department, nor is the Secretary planning to resign. As a matter of fact, the President entertains warm regard for the War Chief, and is thoroughly satisfied with the way in which he is administering the affairs of his Department. The President knows also of the warm friendship which exists between the Secretary and members of the Committees of Congress having to do with military affairs. Again, he is depending upon the great influence his subordinate has in Kansas and other sections of the Farm Belt, to popularize the increased National Defense program which he has under consideration. The fact that the Secretary did not attend a White House conference on armament additions stimulated reports that he was not in favor, whereas the contrary is true. The President has small interest in red tape, and frequently consults officials in a Department without the knowledge of their superior, but he expects them to advise the latter of the discussion he has had, and he is astonished that on occasions this has not been done, and has expressed his displeasure. The Army, which respects Mr. Woodring and is conscious of the way he has fought for its improvement and welfare, will hail with satisfaction this dissipation of rumors which have been given currency to create friction between the Chief Executive and a loyal member of his Cabinet. To date the only Cabinet retirement announced is that of the Attorney General. Mr. Cummings will return to the practice of law in January.

**Line Selection Board Convenes**—A Line Selection Board convened by order of Secretary of the Navy Swanson in the Navy Department on Tuesday, Nov. 15, to recommend nine officers of the grade of Captain, for promotion to Rear Admiral, and fifty-six officers of the grade of Commander, for promotion to Captain.

The Board is composed of Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, president, and the following members—Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, USN, Commander Destroyers Battle Force, Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, USN, Commandant, 1st Naval District, Boston, Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN, Commandant, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN, Member, General Board, Rear Adm. John D. Walnwright, USN, Commander Battleship Division 3, Battle Force, Rear Adm. Manley H. Simons, USN, Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, USN, Asst. to the Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear Adm. Harold R. Stark, USN, Commander Cruisers, Battle Force. Comdr. Lloyd J. Wiltse, USN, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is recorder.

**Chief of Infantry to Benning**—Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, who recently returned to Washington after an extensive tour of inspection of infantry activities in the continental United States, left again this week for the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., where he will spend about a week observing activities there. On completion of that duty, General Lynch, who is driving with Mrs. Lynch, will continue on to Florida for a month's leave.

**Army Finance Department**—Lt. Col. Edwin J. O'Hara, FD, took over his new duties this week as executive officer for Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Bosch, Chief of Finance of the Army. Colonel O'Hara comes to Washington from Governors Island, N. Y., where he had been Corps Area Finance Officer. Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Jacobson, FD, who relinquished his duties as executive officer this week, is taking leave prior to going to Tampa, Fla., where he will report December 1 for duty as disbursing officer for the Pan American exposition there. Colonel Jacobson will go to Panama next March.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**—The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts totalling \$32,290.00 for the following works: Repairs to Rotor (125 Volt D. C. Field) of 2500 K. W. Turbo-Alternator No. 1 at the Navy Yard, New York (Brooklyn), N. Y., \$3,940.00; swimming pool and handball courts, at the Naval Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., awarded to Ralph E. Wooley, \$28,350.00.

**Corps of Engineer Activities**—Brig. Gen. Max C. Tyler, USA, assistant Chief of Engineers in charge of Rivers and Harbors, is expected to return to his desk early next week, probably November 21, after an inspection trip. General Tyler left November 10 going to Fort Peck by way of Omaha and St. Paul. At Fort Peck he made some investigations in connection with the recent slide there. From Fort Peck he went to Chicago, thence to New Orleans. He is returning by way of the North Carolina coast in order to inspect Engineer activities there.

The other assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, USA, in charge of the military service, also has been away from Washington this week. General Kingman went to Fort Peck, leaving last week. He is expected to return to Washington the latter part of this week.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, upon recommendation of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, has assigned to Col. E. H. Marks, Division Engineer of the Ohio River Division in Cincinnati, Ohio, the preparation of the report called for by the House of Representatives requesting the Board to review the reports on the Ohio River with a view to determining the advisability of modifying the existing project for navigation on the Ohio River by substituting for existing dams Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30, a new dam in the vicinity of Greenup, Ky., and also by substituting for existing dams Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, a new dam in the vicinity of Letart, Ohio, for improvement of navigation and the development of hydro-electric



power in this vicinity. The field investigations have been assigned to Lt. Col. D. O. Elliott, District Engineer at Cincinnati, and Lt. Col. J. D. Arthur, District Engineer at Huntington, W. Va.

**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts**—The replacement of old statistical machine equipment of 45-column capacity with the new equipment of 80 and 90 column capacity in the accounting offices at industrial yards is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The difficulties met in transferring the current cost records from 45 to 80 or 90 columns and training the personnel in the use of the new equipment and methods are numerous, but the local accounting offices are tackling the job with an excellent spirit and a determination to get results.

The new equipment with greater speed, capacity and flexibility should provide the local administration at industrial yards with more accurate, extensive and up-to-date information on the condition of the work in progress with respect to hours of labor, material conditions and cost. The preparation of payrolls and reports of expenditures will also be facilitated and expedited.

In order to provide the Works Progress Administration with current information on the financial status of work being done at Naval Stations, instructions have been issued to disbursing officers to obtain and submit such information in advance of the receipt of the regularly monthly returns received by the Bureau.

The progress of the rehabilitation work on the Fuel Annex, Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, was noted in a recent inspection of the activity by an officer of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. In addition to fuel oil storage, fuel oil for diesel engines (submarines, power boats, auxiliaries, etc.) will be stored and piped to all piers. Due to its accessible location, Craney Island is certain to be the key bunkering station of the Fleet in the Chesapeake Bay Area.

**Personnel Problem in Naval Aviation**—The Navy Department is now engaged in making a study of the problem of supplying junior officers to man the aircraft of the Navy in the event the President asks for a greatly increased Naval air arm. Navy officials said this week that the problem of aviation personnel in the fleet will become acute in the event of a major expansion of Naval air activity under the President's national defense expansion program. It was said that the Naval Academy cannot furnish enough aviators to man the planes of the Fleet now, and that the aviation cadet program, instituted as a stop-gap, will need major revision in the event of expansion of air facilities.

The problem boils down to the fact that, while training at Pensacola and three year's subsequent duty with the fleet appeals to the youth of the nation as a fine basic ground-work for commercial flying, the commercial field is nearing a saturation point in flying personnel. With the program now in operation, hundreds of capable, Navy trained flyers will be turned out into the Reserve in the next few years, trained for commercial flying but facing a job scarcity. Consequently, many Naval officers feel that in order to attract the large number of young men needed in aviation, some method of retention of personnel and promotion will have to be instituted. There must be a semblance of a career offered to these young men, graduates of the nation's leading colleges, in return for their giving the best and most important part of their lives to the service. In the Army, the system of inducting them into the Air Reserve and promoting them in the Reserve while keeping them on active duty, is working fairly well. Then too, the Army commissions a substantial number of these officers in the Regular Army.

The Navy Department has several times stated that it does not intend to commission aviation cadets in the Regular Navy. An alternative that has been proposed, whereby, similar to the Army, these cadets would be promoted in the Naval Reserve and kept on active duty for a much greater period than at present, seems in some ways a solution to the problem.

It has been suggested that the aviation cadets are admirably suited to the Navy's patrol plane system, and that they be employed almost exclusively in land-based operations and in the scouting force. It was pointed out that a large number of officers, men and planes will be needed to man the Navy's Dutch Harbor to Samoa mid-Pacific observation line, and also to operate out of the Canal Zone, covering the lower end of the observation line. Employing aviation cadets in these shore based activities, and on the aircraft carriers of the Fleet, Naval fliers who are graduates of Annapolis could be employed aboard the battleships and cruisers, keeping them in touch with line routine and eliminating the question of establishing a separate Naval air arm which is frowned upon by Naval strategists.

Just what conclusion the Navy Department will arrive at is highly speculative, but indications are that the Department is bending every effort to have a remedy for the situation ready in the event of major expansion.

**Report on Piloting by Older Air Officers Due**—Members of the Board appointed by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, to investigate the necessity for placing some restriction, in age, rank, or position, on flying by older officers, have completed the first part of their study and are now engaged in drafting their recommendations. Members of the board are Lt. Col. Carl Spantz, AC, of Langley Field, Va., Lt. Col. Ira C. Eaker, AC, of the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, and Lt. Col. Malcomb C. Grow, MC, of the office of the Chief of the Air Corps. The board completed this week a tour of virtually all of the principal air stations in the continental United States gathering data and talking to leading air officers. From the material thus garnered, together with studies of reports on accidents, particularly those involving higher ranking officers, and medical studies made available through the flight surgeons, a report is being prepared for the consideration of General Arnold. When the report is turned over to General Arnold he will decide what, if any, changes in War Department regulations he will recommend.

**Navy Selection Board**—Because of expectations that the new duties assigned to selection boards will keep them in session considerably longer than expected, the Navy Department this week directed that the Line board to select lieutenant commanders for advancement to commander shall meet at the Navy Department, Dec. 1 instead of Dec. 5, as originally planned. Several members of the board are on duty with the Fleet and it is desired that they be able to complete their Washington duties in time to join their units prior to the beginning of maneuvers early in January. Membership of the board and the number of officers to be selected will be announced next week, it was stated. Meanwhile, the senior selection board, headed by Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, convened this week at the Navy Department.

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### General Moseley's Address

In a speech delivered to the National Christian Convention in Cincinnati on Armistice Day, Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, USA-Ret., made an earnest plea for the restoration of a federal government which would not only solve present difficulties, but guarantee our continual development according to the principles fundamental in our Democracy.

To attain this end, he proposed a coalition administration during which he predicted there would arise two new parties, one under the name of Liberal, under which all the Radicals and Leftists could unite, and the other a Progressive Constitutional Party, which would effect the return to sound American Government.

He pointed out that in this crisis, the American Church has a golden opportunity, the opportunity once more to assume a dominant role in the family and community life of America. He suggested there must be a house cleaning in many a religious community and organization, before any strength could be exerted in the battle before us, and observed that in Army parlance we say there is no such thing as a poor regiment—but that here and there may be a poor Colonel. The Army, he remarked, still marches better to the term of "Onward Christian Soldier" than to any other march.

He pointed out that the Communists

hold that the quickest way to gain their aims is to continue the New Deal. He assailed relief as a means for Dictatorship. "There is one agency," he continued, "that in this emergency could have been charged with the expenditure of that two billion dollars, and that is the Army of the United States. It could have distributed clothing and food, and not a single can of beans would have been lost, not a single item would have left the Army's hands as the result of political influence." He denounced the suggestion of a Third term, insisted that the budget be balanced, emphatically disapproved the sit-down strike, spoke of human rights and property rights as inseparable, and described the right to gain property and to possess it as one of the greatest incentives in the advancement of the human race.

He warned his hearers to analyze war scares carefully, declared the answer to Germany in South America is Sea Power and the subsidizing of our South American trade, and asked, with Japan absorbed in conquering China and the balance of power in Europe so nearly equal, where is there any military or naval strength free to threaten us at home. He favored a reasonable, progressive program of preparedness, but argued that we must not get our people into a state of hysteria and take advantage of their nervous condition to place upon them large additional burdens for National Defense.

His recommendations for the welfare of the Nation were as follows:

That Christians of every faith and creed unite to save America from Communism, Nazism and Fascism; That all Christians be weaned away from the influence of the political dollar so as to more than offset the vote which has been bought and paid for; That America accept the principles enunciated by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson as to a third term and that any effort in violation of those principles be defeated; That at the coming presidential election a coalition government be formed from the cream of all parties to pull us out of the present mess; That bureaucracy be reduced so as to bring the cost of the Federal Government under five billion dollars and that the budget be balanced; That business be loyally assisted and encouraged to the end that unemployed labor may be absorbed; That the government purchase surplus stocks and use the same to clothe and feed the unemployed or needy; That there should be no suffering; That the Army distribute these surplus stocks, with the exclusion of all political control and influence; That the country be warned in reference to the dangers of propaganda and war hysteria and that all resist additional burdens being imposed under the guise of national defense; and that there be adopted a reasonable, progressive system of National Defense to meet our actual situation in the Western Hemisphere.

### To Train Air Mechanics

With a view to developing more mechanics skilled in the manufacture and repairing of airplanes, Civil Service regulations are being revised to permit the training of unskilled workmen at Air Corps depots and stations.

Under present regulations, unclassified employees at depots are not eligible for promotion to higher classifications. Vacancies in the skilled groups must be filled from outside the service and the unclassified employees cannot even be trained in the more skilled duties in the shops. By opening the way for their promotion the unskilled workers can be taught more important duties and qualify as mechanics. They would then be available in case of an expansion of the Air depots. Similar action was taken by Army arsenals about a month ago.

The National Youth Administration this week announced that the navy yard at Algiers, La. and the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va. would be reopened to give training in handling of tools and machinery to unemployed youths. The establishments will be operated in the same manner as the resident work center set up at Eastport, Me. after Congress halted work on the Passamaquoddy Dam project. Boys are given

training in forging, welding, and other mechanical duties. NYA officials said, however, that the training is elementary and while the training would be beneficial in preparing the boys for a place in industry, they knew of no plan to develop highly skilled air mechanics at the two stations.

### Ordnance and Industry

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, chief of ordnance of the Army, speaking November 9 before the combined engineering and industrial societies of Philadelphia, pledged his department "to the very practical policy" of keeping designs adapted to production from commercial materials by commercial concerns, and, in so far as possible, by equipment now installed.

The meeting, invitations for which termed it "a program of cooperation between the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and Philadelphia industry," was sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with the following societies cooperating: Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Army Ordnance Association, Philadelphia Ordnance District, U. S. A., The Engineers Club of Philadelphia, American Society for Metals, American Welding Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Association of Iron & Steel Engineers, American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers.

The meeting, which consisted of an afternoon session and an evening dinner, showed much enthusiasm on the part of the business and industrial men in the subject of industrial preparedness. The invitation evidenced this viewpoint by putting the situation as follows:

**The Manufacture of Ordnance Materiel** has always been a problem full of technical details, and present-day equipment brings forth even more difficult problems.

In past emergencies industry has been called upon overnight to produce material which calls for special processes of manufacture—many dollars have been wasted and needless hours of work thrown away because of one thing—the lack of knowledge and proper study of the problem before the actual emergency.

For the past several years the Ordnance Department of the Army has been experimenting with many different processes of manufacture and many branches of industry have been cooperating with them in solving these problems.

All have been working with but one thought in mind—no one wants another national emergency—but, if it should come, then American industry will be in a position to shoulder the load without needless waste of money or loss of that priceless quantity—Time.

Many problems still remain to be worked out and what is more important a great deal of instruction and information regarding manufacturing processes and facilities remain to be exchanged between the Ordnance Department and industry.

In an effort to bring this important question before as many manufacturers in the Philadelphia Area as possible, the Associated Engineering Societies and the Chamber of Commerce are cooperating with the Philadelphia Ordnance District.

Mr. E. L. Hopping, vice chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was general chairman of the afternoon session, at which there were addresses by Maj. S. Logan Kerr, Spec. Res., on the subject of "The Ordnance Program," by Col. G. F. Jenks, OD, USA, on the subject of "Development of Welded Gun Carriages," and Lt. Col. L. H. Campbell, Jr., OD, USA, of Frankfort Arsenal, on the subject, "Manufacturing Problems of Artillery Ammunition."

At the evening dinner session Mr. William F. James, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, presided. Mr. Charles E. Bonine, president of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, spoke on "Engineering cooperation." Mr. Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the Philadelphia Ordnance District, and President of the local chapter of the Army Ordnance Association, also spoke, as did Rear Adm. W. T. Cluvelius, USN, commandant of the Fourth Naval District. The principal address was by Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Assistant Chief of Ordnance, who spoke on "Plans for Industrial Mobilization."

General Wesson's address, which was made at the dinner session, was as follows:

"It is a great pleasure to be present at this splendid gathering of engineers and industrialists—men who not only are busily engaged in their respective fields of endeavor, but men who by their presence here recognize that the first call of citizenship is that we be prepared to defend ourselves against all comers.

"What all of us want is peace! In these perilous times the thought uppermost in our minds is 'How can we, the people of the United States, maintain a real and lasting peace with the other nations of the world?'"

"The peoples of the world have striven for peace by various means: by grouping of nations to effect a balance of power, by treaties of non-aggression and arbitration, by trade agreements, by the association of nations into a league for peace and by general disarmament. With no desire to disparage any sincere effort to attain the much-desired end, my own belief is that preparedness is our only sure and safe guarantee of peace."

"By 'preparedness' I mean not only the organization and equipment necessary for defense, but also the will to win if and whenever we are forced to fight. In planning for preparedness, we must therefore combat all insidious influences that tend to weaken the intestinal stamina of our people."

"Our immediate concern here tonight is war-making materiel. The Department of which I am the head is responsible for supplying the Armies of the United States with practically every offensive and defensive weapon required by them. The work you are doing in collaboration with us to the end that our fighting men shall not lack means for waging war—not only war, but successful war—is of inestimable value to our country in its effort to maintain happy relations with the other countries of the world. These fighting tools cannot be improvised. Even if large reserves of munitions were available, which unfortunately they are not, we must depend upon industry to produce the major portion of Ordnance equipment required by our armies in war. The sooner production can start, the quicker the army can be mobilized and equipped. Time gained is still the best ally of victory!"

"Plans for prompt production of ordnance are therefore one of our greatest guarantees of peace. My colleague and assistant, Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., is going to discuss this feature with you tonight."

"To the end that ordnance production may be facilitated with a minimum of expense and change-over of plants, I pledge the Department to the very practical policy of keeping its designs adapted to production from commercial materials by commercial concerns and, in so far as possible, by equipment now installed."

"The scientists, engineers, manufacturers, and manufacturing plants of Philadelphia and, in fact, of the whole State of Pennsylvania, are indispensable to the Ordnance Department in the production of Ordnance materiel. We are relying on them for a large percentage of our requirements. To show you how well Pennsylvania is adapted to ordnance production, of the \$19,000,000 worth of contracts for Ordnance materiel placed with commercial concerns during the past three months, approximately \$4,000,000, that is, 20 per cent, has been placed in Pennsylvania."

"In closing, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to all you gentlemen for your great interest in the Ordnance problem. Philadelphia is the headquarters of one of our most important Ordnance Districts. Here also is located an active post of the Army Ordnance Association. I am greatly pleased at the opportunity of saying these things to you and to make public acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the Ordnance Department and the nation to those fine Americans, Mr. Philip H. Gadsden, chief of the Philadelphia Ordnance District and president of the local post of the Army Ordnance Association, and Mr. William D. Disston, assistant chief of the District. We also are indebted to that splendid group of men who are acting in an advisory capacity to these officials, as well as to the fine corps of reserve officers who are training themselves to serve in an emergency, should one unfortunately come."

### Colonel Batista Visits USMA

Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff of the Cuban Army, who visited the United States on invitation of General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, inspected the United States Military Academy at West Point this week as the guest of Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, superintendent. A review of the Corps of Cadets was held.

Accompanied by Col. John A. Crane, of the War Department General Staff, Colonel Batista and members of his official party motored from New York city to West Point where they were luncheon guests of General Benedict.

Later the Cuban leader visited Governors Island as the guest of Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

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## Horses in Cavalry and Artillery

With plans underway for the greatest armament expansion in peace-time history and the Administration disposed to give the Army almost whatever is asked in the way of new materiel, a strong body of opinion in the War Department is opposing further mechanization of the Cavalry or motorization of the Field Artillery at the expense of existing horse units. Further extension of motorization and mechanization, they contend, should be by the creation of new units and not by "unhorsing" existing regiments.

A strong movement, it is said, led by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, is underway in the Department to provide complete motorization of the Field Artillery and to go much further in the mechanization of the Cavalry. Opposing this effort are a number of ranking officers who feel the Army should move slowly in discarding the horse for the machine.

Two of the Army's fourteen Cavalry regiments already have been mechanized and approved War Department policy calls for the expansion of the mechanized brigade to a mechanized division. General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, told the House Appropriations Committee last winter that this change would be made eventually "when the necessary equipment becomes available." Now, however, with Congress preparing to open wide the purse-strings for the Army, a sharp division of opinion has developed over the advisability of going ahead as fast as this with the mechanization program.

### Opposes Unhorsing Cavalry

Holding that the horse still has an important place in our defense plans and that mechanized cavalry is still untried and has evident weaknesses, a strong group headed by Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, is opposing the conversion of any more horse cavalry regiments. If the mechanized division is to be provided, this group holds, new units should be set up and existing horse cavalry regiments retained. It also feels that the development of mechanized cavalry should be step by step after proper tests. With this in view, General Herr has recommended that joint exercises be conducted with the Mechanized Brigade and the First Cavalry Division. Reports of the recent horse-mechanized maneuvers at Ft. Riley, Kans., are receiving careful study at the Department, but it is felt by many that as only one horse cavalry regiment participated, little can be deduced from such tests.

Some officers point out that the successful introduction of new weapons and methods has been by slow development and that danger exists in going ahead too fast. A sound development program now exists, officers contend. Each horse regiment now has a scout car squadron on which much of the reconnaissance falls. This is accepted by cavalrymen. The use of a mechanized force under some circumstances can be highly successful and outstrip horse cavalry, they admit. But off the highways and in sparsely settled areas such as exist in the West and in Mexico, the advantages of the machine lessen and its disadvantages multiply. In the rain and the mud and darkness the machine may well be useless while the horse will win the day.

### Motorization of Field Artillery

The controversy as to motorization of the Field Artillery is along somewhat similar lines although points of difference exist. About two-thirds of the Field Artillery is now motorized,—all of the heavy artillery and about half of the divisional artillery. There is pressure to completely motorize it, but this is staunchly opposed by most of the arm. The latter argue that it is not wise to put all eggs in one basket. If the battleground permits use of motorized artillery and the nation's automobile factories are unharmed, it would be a relatively easy problem to motorize all of the smaller field guns. Qualified officers and men to man them could be secured without difficulty. But should the war make the use of motorized artillery difficult or should automobile factories be destroyed, personnel capable of training and handling artillery horses would be hard to find. Only about one-seventh of the officers of the Field Artillery are now on duty with horse units and it is held that

this is minimum proportion under which knowledge of training and handling of animals can be kept alive among its personnel.

The Field Artillery of the National Guard is entirely motorized except for three regiments, which have held to horses against pressure to abandon them. Maintenance of animals by the National Guard is uneconomical, as they are kept in their stables a large part of the year. However, this is considered an additional argument in favor of maintaining part of the Regular Army unmotorized, for only in the latter will the tactics of horse artillery be kept alive for a time when it may be a decisive factor.

One argument used in favor of further motorization of the artillery is that it is cheaper to maintain machines—the upkeep of horses costing nearly fifty percent more. It is now believed, however, that heavier equipment may be adopted for transporting artillery. Should heavier machines be used the cost ratio would shift.

### Opinion Abroad

Opinion abroad generally coincides with those who oppose complete motorization. Germany and France both retain horse artillery for the same reasons, it is said. The Spanish War has seen the continued successful use of horse artillery in circumstances where motorized equipment could be utilized, officers state. In China, Japan has used motorized artillery for the most part and successfully, but they have used their artillery much differently than they would have had there been more effective resistance, it is contended.

General Craig, Chief of Staff, is said to be backing up the opponents of wholesale acceptance of mechanization and motorization in the controversy. His belief in the Army's continued need for animals was expressed before a committee of the House last winter.

"We shall probably always have to have some horse-drawn artillery and some animal-drawn transport," he stated. "A certain amount of mounted cavalry we must always keep. There are many circumstances where it is essential and where mechanized cavalry cannot take its place. Many misinformed people think of cavalry only as a reconnaissance or scouting force. That is not so. American cavalry is a powerful combat arm. A cavalry troop has fire power comparable to that of a company of infantry, and it is particularly well equipped through its pack animals to keep a large supply of ammunition right up with its machine guns."

"The horse is larger but he moves faster than the man on foot. His purpose is to advance men with rifles and machine guns. In advancing them he can take advantage of the cover of woods and of the cover afforded by ravines and draws much more easily than any motor can do. I ask you to read Allenby's campaign, in which a large force of cavalry was used with great success against a large force of infantry and artillery, resulting in the elimination of a German-allied nation from the World War."

### British Attache Visits

New York, N. Y.—Great Britain's Military Attache to the United States, Colonel Richard V. Read, made a tour of Army posts in the Metropolitan Area this week.

Colonel Read began his tour of New York area Army posts when he called upon Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Second Corps Area commander Nov. 14. Escorted by Maj. William C. DeWare, USA, he visited the Second Coast Artillery District headquarters and inspected the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook at Ft. Hancock, N. J., Nov. 15. On Wednesday he had luncheon with General Drum, inspected the Signal Corps School and other activities at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Nov. 17, and visited the Picatinny Arsenal at Dover, N. J., on Nov. 18.

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## Gen. Pershing Visits Front Royal

The Front Royal Remount Depot was honored by a visit of Gen. John J. Pershing and his sister Miss May Pershing, November 15, 1938. To say the Depot was honored is probably a slight misstatement as the real object of his visit was to pay homage to his two old horses that had served him so faithfully in peace and war.

There was a twinkle in the General's eye when "Kidron" was led out that seemed to revive memories of the Allies Victory Parade in Paris in 1919, when he rode the French bred "Kidron" at the head of the American Expeditionary Force, through the Arc de Triomphe. "Kidron" was purchased from the French Government. He was trained at the French Cavalry School and is a perfect charger. He is now 29 years of age but does not look it. He is in excellent flesh and looks ready to take the field tomorrow. He is by "Kinross" by "Vigilant" out of "Lady-Killer."

When "Jeff" was led out the memories of the Victory Parade in New York City seemed to flash through his mind, when mounted on this Virginia Halfbred he led the First Division through the cheering throngs of New York City. "Jeff" was presented to the General by the American Legion. He is 28 years old, stands 17 hands, weighs 1360 pounds, and was supposed to have cost \$15,000. He is by "Proposer" out of "Pendennis." He has a great horse show record, having won many hunter and jumper classes in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington under the capable handling of the General's former Aide de Camp, Colonel Quekemeyer.

After General Pershing had finished looking at his horses and had posed for some pictures for his chauffeur, standing between "Jeff" and "Kidron," the party proceeded to the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Col. W. W. Whitside, where Mrs. Whitside was hostess to the General's party.

The personnel of the Depot was delighted to have such an honored guest

and to see him in such excellent condition.

The General stopped Tuesday night at Lynchburg, Va. Proceeding southward by motor he next stopped at Charlotte, N. C. Going by easy stages and with no set schedule, the General will continue on to Ft. Sam Houston, where he probably will stay two or three weeks before going to Tucson, Ariz.

## Letters to the Editor

### Urges Uniform Allowance

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the new uniform regulations have been in force there has been a good deal of financial pressure on the Army officer personnel.

On some posts it is necessary to wear dress uniforms nightly after retreat. For this reason two blue uniforms are required.

If the pay is not increased the officer personnel will be hard pressed to dress adequately.

From the reports emanating from Washington, it appears the Army and Navy pay board will not come to an agreement, but something should be done to at least remedy the above solution.

Here is a solution: A uniform allowance should be granted to the Army officer personnel—an initial allowance to properly equip every officer with blues and OD's—then a yearly allowance to keep up proper appearances. The Government could thus save by either making all the uniforms at the Philadelphia Depot or by establishing representative stores at posts. Of course, the uniform makers would protest but they could make some contract arrangement with the Government if the above scheme was not feasible.

Thereby the officer personnel would be rid of a heavy load, and all officers could dress with equal smartness.

Infantry Captain

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### Personals

The following officers sailed from Honolulu for the States aboard the USAT St. Mihiel Nov. 12:

Col. Francis P. Hardaway, CAC, Lt. Col. William H. Gill, Inf., Lt. Col. Floyd V. Kilgore, MC, Maj. John H. Milam, FA, Capt. Raymond E. Bell, Inf., Capt. Herbert S. Jordan, Inf., Capt. Nicholas J. Robinson, Inf., Capt. Clarendon B. Woods, MC, 1st Lt. William Hogan Clark, Air Reserve, 1st Lt. Frank N. Nightingale, Air Reserve, 1st Lt. Samuel B. Knowles, Jr., AC, 1st Lt. Joseph G. Russell, AC, 1st Lt. Kenneth A. Cunin, FA, 1st Lt. Emile J. Greco, FA, 1st Lt. Lawrence K. Meade, FA, 1st Lt. Berton E. Spivy, Jr., FA, 1st Lt. Humbert J. Versace, FA, 1st Lt. John H. Squier, SC, 2nd Lt. Gilbert M. Dorland, CE, 2nd Lt. Wright Hiatt, CE, 2nd Lt. Earl Eugene Bates, Jr., AC, 2nd Lt. James C. Cochran, AC, 2nd Lt. Robert S. Blodgett, Inf., 2nd Lt. Alfred W. Hess, Inf., 2nd Lt. Frank P. Norman, Jr., Inf., 2nd Lt. Thomas W. Chandler, Cav., 2nd Lt. Raymond H. Tiffany, (Inf.) QMC, 2nd Lt. John D. Torrey, Jr., FA, 2nd Lt. Mary E. Page, ANC, and Warrant Officer James F. Morton, USA.

Returning home for retirement were: Maj. Romeyn B. Hough, Jr., AC, and Warrant Officer George A. Knight, USA.

For leaves in the states were: Col. Richard C. Burleson, FA, Col. Carlin C. Stokely, Inf., Capt. Richard C. Singer, FA, 1st Lt. William B. Kern, Inf., 2nd Lt. Wilbur M. Griffith, FA, 2nd Lt. Frank Henry Mears, Jr., Air-Res.

Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, USA, en route to assume command of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade, with headquarters at Ft. Deltussy, sailed on the USA Transport "Republic," departing from the Brooklyn Army Base, Tuesday, Nov. 15. Until elevated from colonel and assigned to command the Fourth Coast Artillery District at Atlanta, Ga., May 1 last, General Gardner had been stationed at Ft. Hancock, N. J., in command of the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook.

At a simple ceremony in the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Nov. 15, Rear Adm. W. T. Cluverius, USN, hauled down his flag as Commandant of the Fourth Naval District and the Navy Yard and was relieved by Rear Adm. J. C. Townsend, USN. Mrs. Townsend and her daughter, Miss Martha Townsend, arrived on Nov. 16 to make their home at the Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Cluverius left for New Orleans and will later go to the Coast to spend the holiday season with his daughter, Mrs. William Sterling Parsons, in Coronado prior to retirement.

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, third ranking officer of the United States Army, who recently assumed command of the First Army and of the Second Corps Area, with headquarters on Governors Island, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard Wednesday, Nov. 15 to pay a formal call upon Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District and of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was accompanied from Governors Island by his aide de camp, Lt. Col. Vernon E. Prichard, FA.

Chief Musician Paul W. Blanchard, sr., USA-Ret., and Mrs. Blanchard, have recently returned to their home in Highland Park, Ill., after a very delightful visit with their son and daughter-in-law, 1st Lt. Paul W. Blanchard, Jr., USA, AC, and

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mrs. Blanchard and their son, Master Paul W. Blanchard, III, of Randolph Field, Tex. Master Paul, III, celebrated his 2nd birthday anniversary on October 21, when he entertained six of his little friends on the Post.

Miss Marilyn L. Free of Ravinia, Ill., was also a guest of Lt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Jr. She was accompanied by her aunt and uncle, Chief Musician Paul W. Blanchard, sr., and Mrs. Blanchard.

On their return trip they stopped at Texarkana and Little Rock, Ark.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor, USA-Ret., left Washington this week to spend the winter touring India and other parts of the Far East.

Col. and Mrs. Theodore Barnes, CWS, USA, will leave Edgewood Arsenal, where Colonel Barnes has been stationed, within the next few days, for Ft. Benning, Ga., where Colonel Barnes will have special duty for several weeks.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. K. Phillips, USN, have returned to the Summit, Canal Zone, where Commander Phillips is stationed, after a vacation trip in the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin H. Feather, Inf., USA, and their two children, have for the past few days been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Burns, CWS, at Edgewood Arsenal. Capt. and Mrs. Feather will sail shortly for Puerto Rico.

### Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gustav Henry Franke of Ft. Clayton, C. Z., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Dorothea to Lt. Christian Hanburger, CE, USA. Lieutenant Hanburger is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hanburger of New York City and Saratoga. No date has been set for the wedding.

Col. and Mrs. Peter Hill Ottosen, CAC, USA, announce the marriage of their daughter Merry Ann to Mr. Robert Foster Lewis on July 6, 1938.

Miss Ottosen is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. William N. Redfield and Mr. William N. Redfield, of Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Lewis is the son of Mrs. Boker Lewis of Seattle, and the grandson of the late Dr. and Mrs. Dorsey S. Boker of Walla Walla, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are at home at 245 West 75th Street, New York City.

An engagement of interest which has recently been announced is that of Miss Polly Trenholm Ferguson, daughter of the late Mr. James Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson of Annapolis, and sister of Lieutenants James Dugue Ferguson, USN and Glover Trenholm Ferguson, USN, to Lt. Jack Bereaw Williams, USN. Lieutenant Williams graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1931 and is now attached to the Post Graduate School.

The wedding will take place on December 17th in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis.

Miss Margaret Louise Williams, sister of the groom will be Miss Ferguson's maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be: Miss Anne Claude Howard, daughter of the late Capt. Douglas L. Howard, USN, and Mrs. Howard of Annapolis; Miss Katharine Malwaring, daughter of Col. Edward B. Malwaring, USMC, and Miss Virginia Leith Reifsnider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reifsnider of Westminster, Md.; Miss Katharine Lewis, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Mays L. Lewis, of Annapolis, and Miss Granville Merdelth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cary Meredith of Annapolis.

Lt. Col. Emmet C. Morton, FD, USA, of Governors Island, N. Y., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Marian, to Dr. Fletcher Pearre Veitch, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Pearre Veitch of College Park, Md. Miss Morton attended Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Veitch is a graduate of Maryland University and is at present on the



MRS. JOHN ANDREW ALLGAIR  
the former Miss Evelyn Rae Kelser,  
daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond Kelser, VC, USA, who was  
recently married to Lieutenant All-  
gair in Ancon, C. Z.

faculty of the Medical School of Georgetown University. The wedding will take place in June.

In the rectory of the Church of the Nativity in Washington, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1938, Miss Catherine Gertrude Youngkin, daughter of Lt. Rodney J. Youngkin, (MC), USN-Ret., and Mrs. Youngkin, became the bride of Darrell Hevenor Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell H. Smith. The Rev. Austin L. Healy officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white satin, fashioned on princess lines with a sweetheart neckline and a short train.

Miss Helen L. Yungkin, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Moorhead S. Smith, brother of the bridegroom, was best man and the ushers were Benjamin M. Chiswell, Jr., of Washington, and Frederick L. Downs, of Worcester, Mass.

Immediately after the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Following a Florida cruise they will be at home after January 1 at Blair Park Gardens, 805 Juniper street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

The bride attended Lake Forest College and Mary Washington College, and Mr. Smith attended the University of Pennsylvania and the Graduate School of Yale University.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hartson announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Vola Drury, to Lt. Carlton Rolla Adams, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Arlie Adams of Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Drury was graduated from Notre Dame of Maryland in Baltimore in 1930, attended the George Washington University in this city, and is a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

Lieutenant Adams was graduated from the Oak Ridge Military Institute in North Carolina and from the United States Naval Academy in 1930. At present he is an aide at the White House and on duty at the Naval Observatory.

The wedding will take place in early March.

Col. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner of Newburgh, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Wagner, to Capt. Duncan Sloan Somerville, FA, USA, son of Mrs. H. B. Somerville of New York and Cumberland, Md., and the late Mr. Somerville.

Miss Wagner, a member of the Junior League of Newburgh, was graduated from the Holmquist School. She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Aspinwall of Newburgh.

Captain Somerville attended the University of Maryland and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1928. He is stationed at West Point as instructor in the Department of English.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Blythe Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merle E. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., to Lt. Ralph Townsend Artman, MC, USA, took place Saturday afternoon Nov. 12, 1938 in the home of Lt. and Mrs. Carl Inmann Aslakson of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bethesda, Md. Only relatives and close friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Rutherford of Paoli, Ind., have announced the recent marriage of their daughter Pauline, and Lt. (Jg) Harold King Feiock, USN-Ret.

The wedding ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Oct. 22, in the rectory of the Episcopal church in Trafalgar, Indiana, by the Rev. Ronald Huffman, rector.

Mrs. Feiock is a graduate of Indiana University, having completed her work in the university with the class of 1935. While in school she was a member of the "Arbutus Beauty Club," honorary organization with a membership limited to six co-eds, who are selected because of their appearance and because of participation in campus activities.

Lieutenant Feiock is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and of the Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute, Indiana. He is manager of the Linton office of the Indiana State Employment Service, affiliated with the United States Employment Service, under the United States Department of Labor.

### Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Long Beach, Calif.—Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, wife of Captain Biello, MC, USN, served as chairman of the committee when Wives of Navy Doctors met in Pacific Coast Club for their monthly luncheon, assisted by Mmes. W. A. Vogel-sang, M. M. Maxwell, O. W. Cole, C. A. Schlack and P. J. Ritchie. Taking part on the program, arranged by Mrs. Francis C. Hertzog, were Mrs. W. H. Short, who described her European trip, and Mrs. Eugene Tincher, who sang a group of contralto songs accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Maltby.

Washington, D. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles R. Howland addressed the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the "Founding of the Republic" at its luncheon meeting at the Army and Navy Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. George R. Harrison, the regent presided.

Following the report of the Conservation chairman, Mrs. P. M. Shaffer, the chapter voted to take part in the National D. A. R. reforestation project of planting Penny Pines. The whole scheme is for each chapter to plant three acres of seedling pines which the Forestry Department will furnish, plant and care for at five dollars per acre. The actual work to be done by the CCC boys; the location and supervision to be by government Foresters. The quota for the District of Columbia Daughters would be about 200 acres and for the whole society with its 2513 chapters would be over 7,500,000 acres, which is to be the goal of the national president Mrs. Henry M. Robert.

New members of the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R. reporting at the meeting were: Mrs. Walter L. Bach, Mrs. Geo. Hamilton Cameron, Mrs. Homer Case, Mrs. Douglas Graves Gilbert, Miss Cornelia Hicks, Miss Nancy Hicks, Mrs. Robert Meredith Perkins, Miss Helena Morrison Shafroth, Mrs. Frederick Benjamin Shaw, Mrs. Jackson Stuart, Mrs. Richard F. Thompson, Mrs. Webster Hamlin Warren, Miss Margaret Thackeray Weems.

Transfers—Mrs. Frederick A. Henney, Mrs. Pearl M. Shaffer, Mrs. Wildith M. Moore.

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## Posts and Stations

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 17, 1938

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, USA, and Mrs. Baker, entertained at dinner on Wednesday, Nov. 16. Guests were officers of the Chemical Warfare Service who are stationed in Washington, and their wives.

Miss Ella Fulmore Harilee, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Harilee, USMC, spent the past week end in Philadelphia as a guest of Miss Marion E. Weeks. While there she attended the Navy-Columbia football game.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Hauley, AC, USA, of Mitchell Fld., L. I., while en route to Langley Fld., Va., have stopped off in Washington for a brief stay. They are the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Guyer, USA-Ret.

Capt. and Mrs. Emmet Carlyle Gudgey, USN, have issued invitations to a ten dance Dec. 20, at which their daughter, Miss Elinor Gudgey, will make her bow to society. Miss Gudgey who is now studying at Mount Holyoke College plans to come to Washington next week to be with her parents for the Thanksgiving season.

Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel A. McElduff, USN-Ret., of Easton, Md., are the house guests of Comdr. and Mrs. William J. C. Agnew, (MC), USN.

Mrs. Russell R. Waesche, wife of Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, was joint hostess with ten other members of the Board of Control of the League of Coast Guard Women at dinner on Tuesday of this week. The dinner was given in honor of the delegates to the League meeting, and Mrs. Waesche's joint hostesses included Mrs. Harvey F. Johnson, Mrs. Roger C. Weightman, Mrs. Norman B. Hall, Mrs. William H. Shea, Mrs. William N. Derby, Mrs. Ellis Reed-Hill, Mrs. Eugene Osborne, Mrs. I. B. Steele, Mrs. Merlin O'Neill and Mrs. G. U. Stewart. On Wednesday, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the League.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor, USA-Ret., were hosts at a party given on Monday in honor of Miss Betty Meyers, debutante daughter of Mrs. Howard Meyers. Guests at the dinner party included other debutantes and several of the White House aides. They were Miss Ashby Proctor, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Jane Enstis, Miss Julie Camp, Miss Ruth Scheumann, Lt. Comdr. Walter R. Jones, USN, 1st Lt. Loren F. Cole, Cav., USA, 1st Lt. Chester Hammond, Inf., USA, 2nd Lt. Orville N. Stokes, FA, USA, 1st Lt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Jr., FA, USA, 2nd Lt. Nathaniel M. Martin, CE, USA, 1st Lt. John H. Anderson, CE, USA, and 2nd Lt. John H. Van Vleet, Jr., Inf., USA.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. George S. Messersmith were among the guests of Col. and Mrs. Albert W. Foreman, USA, at the dinner party held this week. Colonel Foreman had also as his guests Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Andrew Moses, USA, Commandant of the Second Corps Area, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu, USA-Ret., Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, USA-Ret., Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and Capt. and Mrs. Riley F. Ennis, Inf., USA.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

November 19, 1938

Interest this week is centered on the Army-Princeton football game to be played Saturday at Princeton. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jay L. Benedict accompanied by their daughter, Miss Margaret Ann Benedict, Miss Margaret Maier and Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Hutchins will motor to Princeton. General and Mrs. Benedict will have as their guests in their box Senator and Mrs. William H. Snathers, of Atlantic City; Congressman and Mrs. D. Lane Powers, of Trenton; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Winfield S. Price, of Trenton; Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Wood and family, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Larson, of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Cret also of Philadelphia.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts will have with them at the game Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Abrams, of Glen Ridge, N. J. The Counts will pass the week end as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abrams in Glen Ridge.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema will be joined in Princeton by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edgar B. Colladay, of Washington who will return to the post to pass the week end as the guests of the Beukemas.

Lt. and Mrs. Warren Wildrick, of Ft. Benning, Ga., will be the week end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Church Matthews. They will attend the game accompanied by Lieutenant Wildrick's parents, Col. and Mrs. George Wildrick, and Capt. and Mrs. Church Matthews.

Capt. and Mrs. James V. Cole are motoring to Princeton and will remain over the week end as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Isaacs, of Summit, N. J.

Capt. and Mrs. Earle S. Gruver also are motoring to Princeton and will be the week end guests of Mrs. Gruver's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bryan, of Bellerose, L. I.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Stanton will pass

the week end in New York as the guests of Mrs. Stanton's mother, Mrs. James D. Layng. They will attend the game accompanied by Mrs. Stanton's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Aldrich Kniffen and Mr. Marion Sessions both of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Coursey will be the week end guests in Princeton of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Capper.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter Hains are attending the game and will remain over the week end as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beaudras, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Others from West Point attending the game in Princeton include Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat, Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, Col. and Mrs. Frank Weed, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Danielson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis Hibbs, Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Young, Capt. and Mrs. John Dabney, Capt. and Mrs. Eleazar Parmlly, Capt. and Mrs. George McManus, Capt. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Van Syckle, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Pesek, Lt. and Mrs. Richard D. Wentworth, Lt. and Mrs. Ralph N. Woods, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick J. Brown, Lt. and Mrs. James F. Stroker, Lt. and Mrs. Henry B. Kunzig, and Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence McI. Guyer.

Capt. and Mrs. John Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Webster Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Ward and Lt. and Mrs. William L. Bell will all attend the game and will remain over the week end in Point Pleasant, N. J., as the guests of Mrs. Ward's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Leward.

On Sunday in the Cadet Chapel Jane Kennicott, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Gerald F. Lillard, was christened. Col. Clayton E. Wheat officiated and the sponsors were Mrs. Donald A. Kennicott, of Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Church M. Matthews and Lt. Philip C. Wehle.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. Dean passed the week end in Worcester, Mass., as the guests of Captain Dean's mother, Mrs. John A. Dean.

## ANNAPOLIS, MD.

November 18, 1938

The class of 1921 of the Naval Academy held a dinner and dance on Thursday night at Log Inn. About twenty couples were present. The party was arranged by Comdr. Theodore R. Wirth, now on duty at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Milo F. Draelmel, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Mrs. Draelmel held the last of their series of "At Homes" on Wednesday afternoon Nov. 9, from 4:30 to 6:30.

Comdr. and Mrs. James P. Compton entertained at cocktails on Friday and Saturday afternoons, at their home on Upshur Road.

Capt. Oscar Smith, USN, who is now in command of the USS Honolulu, spent several days here last week as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanderkloof.

Mrs. E. L. Vanderkloof has gone to San Francisco, having accompanied her mother and sister, Mrs. E. B. Taber and Miss Isabel Taber, who were the guests of Commander and Mrs. Vanderkloof for the summer.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Comdr. Robert R. Yates was the guest over the past week end of Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Maples at their home on Rodgers Road. Mrs. Yates has just completed a new mystery novel "Murder by Cable" which is soon to be published. Her last two novels are of particular interest to Navy people since they deal with service life.

Miss Douglas Woods, a student at Sweetbriar College, spent the week end with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Woods at their quarters at the Naval Hospital.

At the Duplicate Bridge at the Officers' Club on Monday night, the winners were: North and South, Lt. W. W. Graham and Mrs. A. R. Quinn; second, Mrs. Brady Volk and Mrs. Graham Moss; East and West, Dr. Paul Allen and Lt. R. A. Cook; second, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lazenby.

Col. Randolph Coyle, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Coyle and their family who have been spending the autumn in Annapolis have left for their farm in Western Maryland.

Miss Anne Du Bose, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Laurence Du Bose and Miss Sara Welch gave a tea dance on Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Welch's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Welch.

Miss Duer McNair has just returned from Coronado to visit her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick V. McNair. Later Miss McNair will visit in New York.

Mr. Levin Campbell who has been visiting his son-in-law and daughter Capt. and Mrs. Walter Sharp at their home in the Naval Academy has left for Frankfurt Arsenal, Pa., to be the guest of his son Col. Levin Campbell, Jr., USA.

Miss Dorothy Vogt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Brady Vogt, has returned to her home at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after spending several weeks here as the guest of Mrs. Newman, wife of Lt. A. L. Newman, USN.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

November 14, 1938

Adm. Claude C. Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Bloch are heading the list of sponsors of the ball being planned for Friday evening by the

Army and Navy Sorority, including in its membership the younger service set. Others on the patron and patroness list are Rear Admirals and Mmes. George F. Neal, Walter S. Anderson and Royal Ingersoll, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Smeaille and Maj. Ben B. Blair, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Blair. This is an annual event, with funds going to charity.

Captain and Mrs. Smeaille entertained at their house guest Mrs. E. Hunter Tennent, widow of the late Captain Tennent, USN, during her sojourn in Southern California. Mrs. Tennent has now gone to San Francisco to visit friends but is to return here for a further stay with the Smeailles prior to traveling to New York for Christmas with her son, Ens. John Gardner Tennent, who has duty aboard the destroyer Dahlgren.

Navy debts assembled Wednesday afternoon in the home of Miss Ann Smeaille, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Smeaille, for a ten honoring Miss Jane Hine, whose marriage to Lt. George Davis, USN, is on the November calendar as one of its smart events. Miss Nancy Kittelle of Washington, who is to be maid of honor at the wedding, poured. Assisting were Misses Mary Jane Jacobs and Miss Helen Walbridge, who, with Miss Smeaille, will be bridesmaids.

Mrs. Charles V. Ellis, wife of Chaplain Ellis, now chaplain at Mare Island Navy Yard, was much fêted on her five weeks' visit here as house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Ens. and Mrs. W. A. Ellis, USS Pennsylvania. She left yesterday for Vallejo.

Miss Kay Hunter of San Francisco has just returned home after a visit with Ens. and Mrs. Gould Hunter.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Cameron were hosts at a buffet supper Saturday night in their Mira Mar Avenue home for thirty of the younger set, including junior officers of the West Virginia. Sharing honors at the party were the host's niece, Miss Donna Harrison, who has just arrived from the East, and the hostess' sister, Miss Jean Mathias of San Francisco. Both girls will be visitors for several weeks in the Cameron home.

Mrs. Harry B. Henneberger, wife of Lieutenant Henneberger, USS Indianapolis, was hostess Wednesday at a luncheon in Oceanic Room of Villa Riviera for sixteen guests.

Wives of USS West Virginia officers held their November luncheon in Lakewood Country Club, with Mrs. Milton Petzold, chairman, assisted by Mmes. Robert Morris, Richard Zern, E. R. Crawford and B. H. Bieri. Wives of Quincy officers are to meet Tuesday in the Army-Navy Club for their ship's luncheon. Hostesses will be Mmes. H. J. A. MacInnis and George Mead.

Preceding the Seaboard and Blade formal ball Saturday night in Riviera Country Club Maj. Oliver E. Trechtor, USA, and Mrs. Trechtor entertained Army and Navy officers of the University of California campus at a dinner in Hollywood Club. Guests were Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Severson, Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Underwood, Majors and Mmes. Robert Shoe, Joseph Braun, Maj. Don Norris, Capt. and Mrs. Everett Wallace, Lt. and Mrs. G. G. Crissman, Miss Ruth Norris, Drs. and Mmes. Arthur Warner, Gustav Arlt and George Cox.

## SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

November 14, 1938

Last Thursday was a gala occasion when the 163rd anniversary of the United States Marine Corps was celebrated with a dancing party in the newly opened Commissioned Officers' Club on the Marine Corps base grounds. The cutting of a handsome birthday cake, iced in Marine colors of red and gold, was a highlight of the evening. The committee, headed by Maj. Clifford O. Henry, included Maj. Jacob M. Pearce, USMC, Maj. John B. Wilson, USMC, Capt. Wayne H. Adams, USMC, Lt. Comdr. Joseph H. Seyfried, USN, Lt. Rowert W. Rickert, USMC.

Mrs. Byron McCandless, wife of Captain McCandless, commanding the destroyer base, has returned from a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Ransom, in Beverly Hills, Calif., where she became acquainted with her new grandson, Cliff Bryon. Captain and Mrs. McCandless were interested spectators at the preview showing of "Submarine Patrol" here on Wednesday evening. Much of the material for the film was obtained locally.

Mrs. Irving Chambers, who is leaving soon for Vallejo with Commander Chambers, was the honored guest at a luncheon and bridge party, given by Mrs. Warner P. Ports, wife of Commander Ports, on Wednesday.

Sports are interesting the service folk these days. Following the Armistice Day Marine-San Diego State college football game a group who had attended went to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Eugene L. Mullaly for an "after the game" buffet supper. The celebrants were Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. McQuade, Capt. and Mrs. John S. E. Young, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Davey.

The Army-Navy game on November 26 will draw a large crowd to the Commissioned Officers' mess, North Island, to listen-in by radio, during the serving of a buffet luncheon. Among the several parties planned for the event is that of Capt. John S. McCain, USN, who has invited forty guests.

When Tau Omicron Phi, Navy Girls' soror-

ity, holds its cocktail party in the Officers' Club on November 23, Miss Dorothy Coman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Vaughn K. Coman, will act as hostess.

In the receiving line at the Army and Navy club dinner next Thursday will be Capt. and Mrs. Earl P. Finney, USN-Ret., Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, USA-Ret., Col. Samuel Frankenberg, USA-Ret. The dinner, to be held at the Wednesday club, will be followed by cards.

Capt. and Mrs. John N. Ferguson, USN-Ret., were visited briefly last week by Mrs. William A. Moncre, sister of Mrs. Ferguson, who came from Alexandria, Va., to see her son, Lt. Samuel P. Moncre, off for China duty, leaving from San Francisco, aboard the USS Henderson.

Friends of Mrs. Leland Stanford Steeves, widow of Lieutenant Commander Steeves, are welcoming her and her daughter, Miss Olive, to San Diego, where they have purchased a new home. Mrs. Steeves comes from Long Beach, where she resided while her daughter attended the University of Arizona.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Brewster (MC), USN, motored to Long Beach on Saturday for the cocktail party given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Newhouse (MC), USN. Next Saturday the Brewsters are having a cocktail party. Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, wife of Colonel Clarke, USMC, and mother of Mrs. Brewster, will assist in receiving. Mrs. Brewster has also asked her sister, Miss Edith Clarke, and Mrs. Ralph Fielding, wife of Lieutenant Fielding (MC), USN, to receive with her.

## FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

November 16, 1938

The 17th Infantry, under the command of Col. T. F. Taylor, held a parade in honor of Major Edward Connor, who has been detailed on special duty with the Quartermaster Corps. After the parade, Mrs. T. F. Taylor gave a small cocktail party at her home in Major Connor's honor.

A large crowd attended the opening play of the Fort Leavenworth Dramatic Club. The play was "Stage Door," and was directed by Col. E. F. Koenig. Mrs. Henry M. Zeller and Capt. Walter R. Hensley, Jr., had the leading roles.

## FT. BRAGG, N. C.

November 15, 1938

Maj. John H. Ball has left the post on a one month leave of absence. He is recovering from his recent severe illness and will spend (Please turn to Page 260)

## A Review Of The Army-Navy Games Since 1890

Ever since that Thanksgiving Day on November 27, 1890, when Navy beat Army 24 to 0, Hugh R. Riley has been observing the battles of the two service teams. In this Sunday's Post, he reviews the games of the past. He tells about never-to-be-forgotten games, about great Navy players like Hugh Douglas, Jack Dalton, Jonas Ingram, about Army heroes like Dennis Michie. If you're an "old-timer" you'll want to reminisce with Hugh Riley. If you're a newcomer, you'll want to get acquainted with the background. Riley's article will appear in Section III, this Sunday in

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## General Craig's Annual Report (Continued from First Page)

For the National Guard—a report of marked improvement and a hope that the deficiencies that exist will be corrected in the near future.

**Reserves**—more 14-day training and an increase of students for the Command and General Staff School.

**Reserve Officers Training Corps**—a 25 percent increase in advanced course enrollments.

Shortages were reported in anti-aircraft material, anti-tank weapons, Medium tanks, field artillery materiel, motors, etc.

The full text of General Craig's report follows:

The Military Establishment set up by the National Defense Act in 1920 differs fundamentally from those maintained elsewhere by the larger Powers. In a special sense it is an Army of the people. Its professional component, the Regular Army, is only its nucleus. Around it the civilian components can be assembled and integrated only after an emergency arises.

The National Defense Act fixed an upper limit for the strength of this nucleus at 280,000 enlisted men. This strength it has never attained. On the contrary, in subsequent years its strength was allowed to fall to 118,500. Successive studies have indicated the grave inadequacy of this latter figure. It is a source of gratification to record that legislation enacted at the last session of Congress authorized the attainment of 165,000 enlisted men.

Our Regular Army at this latter strength ranks only 18th among the standing armies of the world. This marked inferiority in strength suggests that it is all the more imperative that the armament of this force be equal to that it may be called upon to face. Here, too, we fell behind. We failed to keep pace with the development in defensive weapons that has occurred since the World War.

Among the more notable innovations in that war was the development of the airplane and the tank, arms that are essentially offensive. There was necessarily a lag in time before there could be developed weapons effective for defense against these new arms. Efficient anti-aircraft and anti-tank armament did not appear until after the close of the War. Contemporaneously also there appeared new and greatly improved types of small arms and of various classes of howitzers.

Until the past year the limited amounts appropriated annually for armament were devoted largely to the procurement of aircraft. To a lesser extent they were applied to the procurement of tanks and similar combat vehicles. Substantially little was devoted to the new defensive weapons. Fortunately, considerably larger appropriations for armament were made at the last session of Congress. They will suffice for the attainment of the objective of the Baker Board, and they will permit a marked reduction in the extreme shortage of semi-automatic rifles and anti-aircraft armament and the initiation of the procurement of an efficient anti-tank weapon.

The current operations in Spain and China illustrate from day to day the greatly increased power of these new defensive weapons. They have restored to the defense the superiority it seemed to lose with the advent of the new offensive arms. It is largely because of these new defensive weapons that we find current operations confirming anew the testimony of history that the Infantry is the core and the essential substance of an army. It alone of all the arms approximates a military entity. It alone can win a decision. Each of the other arms is but an auxiliary—its utility measured by the aid that it can bring to the Infantry.

It is a source of gratification to record also that during the past year our people seem to have come to a clearer understanding of the fact that our Army is purely defensive in type and non-provocative in outlook. The charge that it is militaristic, that its activities menace peace, is now rarely heard. The facts are, of course, quite the reverse. Our Army has never in the slightest degree contributed to the occurrence of any of our wars. Throughout its entire history it has remained consistently within the field assigned to it by the Constitution—always wholly subordinate to the civil authorities. It has jealously guarded itself against political connections of any nature. It has remained true to its traditions—withdrawn and aloof in peace; a forward, dependable bulwark in war.

In the paragraphs which follow I shall endeavor to describe the present status of the Military Establishment and its more important deficiencies.

### Strength of the Regular Army

**a. Enlisted men.** In the fiscal year 1938, budgetary limitations restricted the average enlisted strength of the Army to 162,000.

Appropriations for the fiscal year 1939 provide for an average strength of 165,000. Heretofore, this strength has been regarded as the minimum required to provide adequate overseas garrisons and the force needed at home to perform the many tasks that devolve upon the Regular Army as the nucleus of the military establishment. It has been found, however, that a slightly larger enlisted strength will be necessary, primarily because of the increased needs of the Air Corps and of anti-aircraft defense. Recent legislation authorized an enlisted strength of 21,500 for the Army Air Corps. It is hoped that the necessary additional funds will be provided to bring the Air Corps enlisted strength to this figure in the fiscal year 1940. The requirements of the whole Army in that fiscal year will aggregate a total of about 108,000 enlisted men.

**b. Officers.** The enactment of Public No. 485, 75th Congress, 3d Session, authorizing a commissioned strength of 14,650 is an important step toward the provision of a more adequate commissioned personnel for the Army. The first increment of the increase under this general authorization is provided in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1939. This Act carries, in addition to increments under the Thompson and Engineer Acts, an increase of 200 officers in the Air Corps and 75 officers in the Medical Department.

### United States Military Academy

The additional construction authorized in the First Deficiency Act of 1936 has been completed or is nearing completion. The major items comprise an addition to the gymnasium, a barracks, an academic building, an armory, and 50 sets of officers' quarters. Construction of the last-named item has been completed; the other items are nearing completion. Legislation for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 provided an appropriation of \$862,000 and an authorization for the negotiation of contracts in the additional amount of \$638,000 for the purchase of land to insure an adequate water supply. The Attorney General has been requested to file condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of approximately 6,700 acres of land. The preliminary survey and title work are now in progress.

### National Guard

Progress in the training of the National Guard is gratifying, and its readiness for combat is believed to be at the highest point of its post-war history.

Further progress has been made in obtaining equipment required for the National Guard, particularly in respect of anti-aircraft armament. The appropriations for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 will permit procurement of the major ordnance items of anti-aircraft equipment required for the ten (10) existing National Guard anti-aircraft regiments.

At its last session Congress authorized an increase of 5,000 in the National Guard, bringing its total authorized strength to 205,000. The ultimate objective is 210,000.

A few States have not provided all units with proper and adequate armory facilities. In general, however, there has been a marked improvement in such facilities and it is hoped that the deficiencies that exist will be corrected in the near future.

### Organized Reserves

This component of the Army has made commendable progress during the past year. A total of 27,685 officers received active duty training compared with 24,285 during the previous fiscal year. In addition 4,704 Reserve officers were performing duties of an administrative nature with the Civilian Conservation Corps on June 30, 1938.

At the close of this fiscal year there were 100,116 Reserve officers on the rolls of the War Department eligible for assignment, active duty, and promotion, an increase of 3,571 above last year's strength. While improvement has been noted in the discharge of command and staff functions, I consider that higher standards could be attained if a greater number of Reserve officers were sent to the General and Special Service Schools and, therefore, renew my previous recommendation that not less than 300 be sent annually. Because of increases in the strength of assignable officers and recent radical changes in the technique of warfare, 14-day training should be made available for more Reserve officers than heretofore. The rapidity with which modern wars are launched shows clearly that the time available for training after the outbreak of any emergency will be brief in comparison with our past experience. For this reason thorough training of our organized reserves in time of peace is imperative.

### Reserve Officers Training Corps

The interest in this activity is increasing steadily. Applications on file have more than doubled during the past year. The new programs of instruction for ROTC Courses, inaugurated at the beginning of the academic year 1937-1938 are regarded as a distinct improvement. The continued increase in Junior and Basic Course enrollments has resulted in requests for a corresponding increase in Advanced Course enrollments. These requests

could not be met because of limitation of funds. It is desirable that additional funds be provided to permit an increase of about 25 per cent in Advanced Course enrollments, or a total of about 18,000.

Shortages in Regular Army commissioned personnel have precluded meeting the requirements for ROTC instructors. Until these shortages are met, it will not be practicable to establish new units.

### Citizens Military Training Camps

A total of 57,073 applications was received for training at Citizens' Military Training Camps; 36,259 were authorized to attend, 33,445 reported, 32,522 were enrolled, and 31,239 completed the month of training. This is an increase of 3 per cent over the number completing the training last year.

This form of training continues to be popular. In addition to the benefits derived by the trainees, and the opportunity given them to qualify for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, it is of value in the training of the Reserve officer instructors in the problems of actual command.

### Regular Army Reserve

In authorizing the reestablishment of the Regular Army Reserve Congress at its last session restored an essential element of the National Defense structure. This Reserve will be made up of men who upon completion of an enlistment in the Regular Army elect to return to civil life but are willing to enroll in the Reserve and thereby assume the obligation to return to active service in an emergency. Since they are thoroughly trained they can be utilized immediately in front line units. Enlistment in this Reserve began on July 1, 1938. The expected strength of 75,000 will not be reached for several years because only men who have completed an active tour of service will be eligible for the Reserve. The yearly increment will thus depend upon the number of qualified men leaving the service during the year.

### Civilian Conservation Corps

Working harmoniously with the other Government agencies cooperating in this activity, the War Department continued to perform its administrative functions with respect to the Civilian Conservation Corps. The authorized enrolled strength was 300,000. The maximum number of camps in operation during the year was 1,849 and the minimum 1,501.

### Organization

The major factor that determines the composition and organization of a military unit is the character of its equipment. So changes in weapons or in other types of military equipment must find their reflection in corresponding changes in organization. The subject is one of continuing study. It is in recognition of the evolution in equipment that has occurred since the World War that there was instituted the test of the greatly modified Infantry Division described in my last report. The first phase of the test has been completed, but further experimentation will be had before an attempt is made to reach definitive conclusions as to the type of divisional organization to be adopted. For the same reason a field service test was conducted in the Eighth Corps Area during the past year of an experimental Cavalry Division. The reports of the test are still undergoing study.

Other changes in organization that have occurred in the Regular Army include the addition of two batteries of field artillery to the mechanized brigade at Fort Knox, the organization of an additional regiment of anti-aircraft artillery (Fort Winfield Scott) and the organization of an additional Signal Company (Fort Des Moines).

In the National Guard, progress is continuing in the organization of the additional units permitted by the second increment of 5,000 men.

### Training

Progress has been made in the training of all components of the Army. Careful planning by all concerned in the use of field exercise and normal training funds have enabled practically all mobile units of the Regular Army to participate during the year in practical field exercises of the combined arms.

The two major exercises which gave valuable training to all components of the Army were the Fourth Army Maneuvers conducted in the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas, and the First Army Command Post Exercise held at Fort Devens, Mass.

Other major field exercises conducted during the year include the extended field tests of the experimental Infantry and the experimental Cavalry Divisions; GHQ Air Force Maneuvers in the Middle Atlantic seaboard; and Joint Army-Navy exercises along the Atlantic seaboard and the Caribbean.

The benefits resulting from these field exercises are regarded as having more than justified their costs. Commanders and staffs obtained practical experience in the planning and conduct of operations of large units under present day conditions, and the troops have had the benefit of practical field training under conditions simulating war conditions to the extent possible.

### Armament, Motorization, Mechanization, Equipment

Further progress has been made in pro-

viding the Army with modern equipment. In certain essential and critical items of equipment discussed in detail below there are, however, marked shortages:

#### a. Anti-aircraft—

The extreme shortage of anti-aircraft material has been relieved in part by the Appropriation Act of 1939. In consequence it will now be possible to provide the major items of ordnance equipment for the fifteen active anti-aircraft regiments of the Regular Army and National Guard, and to accumulate in war reserve stocks of certain critical items. Further appropriations, however, will be required for armament, searchlights, and fire control equipment.

#### b. Anti-tank Weapons—

An imperative need is that of anti-tank armament. Our Army at present is wholly lacking in an effective weapon of this type. One has been developed by the Ordnance Department and will be supplied to the limited extent permitted by the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939.

#### c. Mechanization—

The light tank program of the Regular Army has been completed. A modern medium tank has been developed and a program for meeting requirements in this weapon will be initiated in fiscal year 1939.

The initial equipment of the mechanized Cavalry brigade, including its artillery component, has been completed. Future programs will provide for essential replacements and expansion.

#### d. Field Artillery Materiel—

The program to equip the active units of the Regular Army with the modernized 75 mm gun is nearing completion. The modification of artillery materiel for high speed transport is completed with active units and considerable number of guns in reserve have been thus modified. The development of a new 165 mm howitzer for divisional artillery is well under way.

#### e. Airplane Procurement—

Great progress has been made toward the attainment of the Baker Board objective. Funds provided in fiscal year 1939 will permit the completion of this objective. The Air Corps is now being equipped with airplanes and materiel that are equal, if not superior, to any military planes in design, speed, endurance and suitability for the military use for which intended. This was convincingly demonstrated in February of this year by the record breaking flight to Argentina by six U. S. Army bombers of the 2d Bombardment Group, to participate in the Inaugural ceremonies at Buenos Aires. These airplanes with normal crews, equipment, and training gave a demonstration of speed, range, and navigation accuracy unexcelled by any military planes in the world.

#### f. Miscellaneous Equipment—

The .30 caliber semi-automatic rifle is now under manufacture in quantity at a greatly reduced price, and its issue to units is proceeding under a program which will equip both the Regular Army and the National Guard. Substantial reductions are being made yearly in the shortages in other Infantry weapons, searchlights, radio equipment, and gas masks.

#### g. Motorization—

With the funds made available for the fiscal year 1939, the motorization program will become approximately 67 per cent complete for the Regular Army and 50 per cent for the National Guard.

#### h. Seacoast Defense—

The program of modernization and augmentation of the seacoast defenses of the continental United States, Hawaii, and Panama, which was begun in the fiscal year 1937, has progressed satisfactorily. Additional funds for this purpose will be available during the coming fiscal year.

#### Munitions

Following the adoption of the Protective Mobilization Plan, an exhaustive study was made of the War Reserves for the accomplishment of that plan. Articles of a purely military character cannot be obtained promptly from commercial sources upon the outbreak of war. They must be procured in time of peace and held in War Reserve. The quantities of each of these items that should be provided in War Reserve are those that will be needed to meet the requirements of the plan during the period that will elapse before industry can obtain a rate of production adequate to meet the then current military needs.

The total cost of the War Reserves required for the Protective Mobilization Plan is considerably less than that of the plan that it superseded. Nevertheless, our present War Reserves are far short of requirements in a number of critical items. The situation will be improved to some extent through the funds that will be available during the ensuing fiscal year, but large shortages will still remain. The removal of these shortages is a matter of major military importance.

#### Construction and Housing

As a result of the appropriations made during the last session of the 75th Congress and of allotments from the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration, there have become available funds sufficient to accomplish permanent construction

(Please turn to Page 260)



### Sees U. S. Supreme in Air

Representative J. Buel Snyder, chairman of the House military appropriations subcommittee, declared this week that the United States would embark on a national defense expansion program destined to give it by 1942 an air force superior to that of any other nation in the World.

His appropriations subcommittee, he stated, following conferences with War Department and Administration officials, would begin hearings late next month on a military funds bill "approaching a hundred million dollars larger than current appropriations." He declined to comment in detail on increases planned, but said they will be principally for aviation, anti-aircraft, and mechanization and motorization.

Asked as to the huge long range armament expansion program on which Administration officials are now at work, and estimated in some quarters as involving the expenditure of four to five billion dollars, Congressman Snyder said that this was still under discussion and that his estimate of the size of next year's Army appropriation bill was independent of what may be later decided with reference thereto.

#### All in One Budget

A separate defense budget is not planned, the military committee chairman stated, with increases being provided in the regular appropriation bills. Nor is a special armaments tax measure contemplated, he declared, adding that if additional taxes are sought they will be through a regular revenue measure.

"The people demand that we increase our air forces and our anti-aircraft equipment as well as our other defenses that dovetail into these," Mr. Snyder said. "My interpretation of the sentiment of the people of the United States regardless of location is that if we as a nation wish to have continuous peace with other countries we must continue to equip and build a National Defense set-up that will command the respect of all nations."

"I further interpret the sentiment of the people that they expect the United States to protect the fundamentals set forth in the Monroe Doctrine. To do so, it behooves us to further cooperate with our neighbors on the north and on the south in building closer friendships. To build these friendships we must establish and maintain industrial and commercial relations that will be beneficial to all parties concerned and at the same time encourage them to take the same stand with reference to National that the United States does."

"As far as the United States is concerned, it is my opinion that to preserve the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, it is necessary to expand our national defense installations."

#### Strengthen Panama and Hawaii

Next year's Army supply bill, Congressman Snyder said, will provide for the completion of plans for strengthening the defenses of the Panama Canal Zone and of Hawaii which should make these two key points in our national defense set-up virtually impregnable.

"On my inspection tour of the Panama Canal Zone this summer," the Pennsylvania Congressman said, "I found that when we get the installations already provided for and those we are asking in the 1940 budget, the Canal Zone will be as strongly fortified as a safe-guard to the United States as Gibraltar ever was to Great Britain. When we complete at the same time what we are doing in Hawaii, it will be as strong, if not stronger than Britain's Singapore base, generally regarded as attack-proof."

Asked as to the reports of an aircraft expansion program involving a goal of ten thousand fighting planes, Congressman Snyder said that a "large" air program is in view.

"It is my personal opinion," he continued, "that our present planes are superior to those of other nations. We may not have them in the same numbers that do one or two other countries, but the planes and the pilots, we think are superior. Our plane program will be enlarged so that by 1942 we will have numbers comparable to other major powers and with our edge in design and personnel our air force will be superior to any."

Commenting on the 1940 Army appro-

priation bill, Mr. Snyder said that he expected that it will be well over a half billion and increased as much if not more than the 1939 bill was boosted over the 1938 measure. Appropriations for 1939 totaled \$495,246,648 including \$34,045,394 in contract authorizations, as against \$438,150,551 in 1938 which included \$21,887,397 contract authorization.

### OBITUARIES

Col. William B. Pistole, USA-Ret., died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Nov. 14.

Colonel Pistole was born in Hopkins, Mo., July 29, 1873. He graduated from Harvard University in 1898. At the time of the World War he accepted a commission as major in the Judge Advocate General's Section of the Officers Reserve Corps, Sept. 21, 1917, and was immediately called into active service. On Oct. 29, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate, in the United States Army and continued to serve in this capacity to Oct. 5, 1920, when he accepted a commission in the Regular Army as lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He was promoted to the grade of colonel May 1,

1931, and retired July 31, 1937.

Colonel Pistole held two details of service in Washington, D. C., in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, during the periods Sept. 20, 1917, to Aug. 28, 1918, and May 27, 1924, to May 1, 1927.

Surviving Colonel Pistole is his widow, Mrs. Nora B. Pistole, of Artesia, New Mexico.

Capt. Claudius Roscoe Hyatt, USN-Ret., died Nov. 14, 1938. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Gibson Hyatt, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hyatt Eastman of Los Angeles, Calif.

Funeral services were held in Ft. Myer Chapel on Friday, Nov. 18, at 2 p. m. Interment with full military honors was in Arlington National Cemetery. Capt. L. E. Lindsey, USN, will command the military escort. Officiating clergymen will be Rev. C. S. Longacre, Rev. B. P. Hoffman, Rev. D. W. Hunter, Dr. D. H. Kress and Capt. R. D. Workman, (ChC) USN.

Honorary pallbearers will be: Capt. Russell S. Crenshaw, USN, Capt. J. B. Earle, USN, Capt. H. J. Abbott, USN, Capt. F. X. Gygax, USN, Capt. I. H. Mayfield, USN, and Capt. G. L. Schuyler, USN.

Captain Hyatt was born in Jonesville,

Va., Jan. 30, 1884 and appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia in 1903. He received a special letter of commendation and silver star for service as Flag Secretary on the staff of the Commander, Battleship Force One, Vice Adm. A. W. Grant, USN, during the World War. He served as Assistant to the Officer in Charge, Post Graduate Department, Naval Academy, Annapolis, from June 1919 until June 1921, when he was ordered to the USS Arizona and served as her gunnery officer until June 1923. After a tour of duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, from June 1923, until July 1926, he became Commander Submarine Division 19, in August 1926. He was detached from that duty in 1928 when he was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department. In June 1931, he reported for duty in command of the USS Argonne and in 1933 he returned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, where he served until he retired from active duty at his own request on July 1, 1936.

Captain Hyatt received a special letter of commendation from the President of the United States in 1927 when Submarine Division 19, under his command, attained highest merit in battle efficiency in Submarine Division class.

DAYTON—Died at South Bend, Ind., Nov. 15, 1938, Rear Adm. James H. Dayton, USN-Ret.

EDGERTON—Died Nov. 7, 1938, Fannie L. Helmut Edgerton, wife of the late Col. Wright Preston Edgerton and daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmut. Service was held at St. Agnes' Chapel, New York, on the morning of the 9th of November. Interment at West Point same day.

GRIFFIN—Died at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11, 1938, Commodore Thomas Dillard Griffin, USN-Ret.

HAGUE—Died at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 12, 1938, Mr. Howard Hague, father of Lt. Comdr. Wesley M. Hague, (CC) USN.

HARRISON—Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1938, Mrs. William Burr Harrison, sister-in-law of Col. Joseph H. Earl, USA-Ret.

HOLDEN—Died in plane crash near Sparta, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1938, Lt. Lansing Holden, Jr., New York National Guard, World War "ace" with the 95th Pursuit Squadron.

HOWELL—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1938, Col. Daniel L. Howell, USA-Ret.

HYATT—Died Nov. 14, 1938, Capt. Claudius Roscoe Hyatt, USN-Ret.

ISAACS—Died at Camp Hays, P. I., Nov. 13, 1938, Charles Lane Isaacs, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. George E. Isaacs, Inf., USA.

KLUGE—Died at Brookline, Pa., Nov. 13, 1938, 1st Lt. Harold A. Kluge, who served with the 118th Infantry 13th Division, during the World War.

MILLS—Died at Englewood, N. J., Nov. 11, 1938, Maj. Ralph Mills, CE, USA.

MOFFETT—Died at New York City, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1938, 1st Lt. Harold L. F. Moffett, who served with the Engineers, during the World War.

MUNRO—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 9, 1938, Lt. Col. Horace Nathaniel Munro, USA-Ret.

PISTOLE—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Nov. 14, 1938, Col. William B. Pistole, USA-Ret.

RAFFERTY—Died at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 11, 1938, Mrs. Margaret S. Rafferty, mother of Lt. Comdr. William H. Rafferty, (ChC) USN.

SHEARER—Died at Darien, Conn., Nov. 10, 1938, Lt. Col. Harold H. Shearer, who served with the Signal Corps of the Army during the World War, brother of Maj. Alfred M. Shearer, SC, USA.

SINCLAIR—Died at Salda, Colo., Oct. 21, 1938, Margaret Jo Sinclair, aged 15 months, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Forester H. Sinclair, FA, USA.

SPRUANCE—Died at South Orange, N. J., recently, Mrs. A. P. Spruance, mother of Capt. R. A. Spruance, USN.

TURNER—Died at Redlands, Calif., Nov. 10, 1938, Lt. Col. George E. Turner, USA-Ret.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

### Born

CAMERA—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Robert S. Camera, USN, a daughter.

CHRISTIE—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Oct. 25, 1938, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Warren B. Christie, USN, a daughter.

HAMBLETON—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1938, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. John S. Hambleton, AC, USA, a son, David Hambleton.

HEINTGES—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 6, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John A. Heintges, Inf., USA, a son, John A. Heintges, II, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Kie Doty, Inf., USA, and Mr. Walter M. Lovejoy, of Portland, Me.

HELSLEY—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 31, to Maj. and Mrs. Albert B. Helsley, Inf., USA, a son, Dunbar.

HOYLE—Born at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hoyle, a son, Rene Edward DeRussy Hoyle, 3rd, grandson of Col. and Mrs. R. E. DeRussy Hoyle, FA, USA, and Mrs. Walter Barton.

IRISH—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 3, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Elijah W. Irish, USN, a daughter.

ISAACS—Born at Camp John Hays, P. I., Nov. 13, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. George E. Isaacs, Inf., USA, a son, Charles Lane.

JAMES—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 2, 1938, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. George S. James, Jr., USN, a daughter.

JENNINGS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. William E. Jennings, VC, USA, a son, Paul William.

JESSUP—Born at Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 4, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. E. D. Jessup, Inf.-Res., a daughter, Margaret Mauree, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank C. Mahin, Inf., USA, and great granddaughter of Col. Abner Pickering, USA-Ret.

LONG—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 8, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Victor D. Long, USN, a daughter.

MCCURDEY—Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Newton Farragut McCurdy, AGD, USA, a son, Newton Farragut McCurdy, Jr.

MOHRI—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph W. Mohri, VC, USA, a daughter, Emily Kathryn.

PALMER—Born at Ethlyn, Mo., Oct. 8, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Palmer, a daughter, Plooma Elizabeth, granddaughter of Comdr. William N. Richardson, Jr., USN-Ret.; great-granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, USN-Ret.

PRICE—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1, 1938, to Chf. Mach. and Mrs. Clarence L. Price, USN, a daughter.

TARR—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. James L. Tarr, Inf.-Res., USA, a son, James Kershaw Tarr.

TAYLOR—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 2, 1938, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Everett B. Taylor, (MC) USN, a son.

THAYER—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 14, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Allen Thayer, Inf., USA, a son, David Chaffee Thayer.

WEICHEL—Born at Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., Sept. 22, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. David L. Weichel, a daughter, Louise Longstreet.

WELD—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, on Oct. 31, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Seth Lathrop Weld, Jr., CAC, USA, a son, Seth Lathrop Weld, III; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Seth Lathrop Weld, USA-Ret., of San Antonio, Tex., and Mr. C. F. W. Fritschler of New York City and the late Mrs. Fritschler.

### Married

ALLAN-HUTCHINS—Married at the U. S. Consulate General, Tsingtao, China, Sept. 10, 1938, Miss Eileen Hutchins, daughter of Capt. C. T. Hutchins, USN-Ret., to Lt. H. C. Allan, Jr., USN.

CHEATHAM-SNYDER—Married at Paris, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1938, Miss Mary Agnes Snyder to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, 3rd, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. B. F. Cheatham, USA-Ret.

CROSS-PARMELEE—To be married today at Denver, Colo., Miss Louisa Tyler Parmelee, daughter of Mr. Harold Perry Parmelee, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1913, and Mrs. Rogers, to Mr. Clifford Eugene Cross.

FEIOCK-RUTHERFORD—Married at Trafalgar, Ind., Oct. 22, 1938, Miss Pauline Rutherford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Rutherford, of Paoli, Ind., to Lt. (Jg) Harold King Felock, USN-Ret.

LEWIS-OTTOSEN—Married on July 6, 1938, Miss Merry Anne Ottosen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Peter Hill Ottosen, CAC, USA, to Mr. Robert Foster Lewis, son of Mrs. Boker Lewis of Seattle, Wash.

SEARS-JOHNSTON—Married at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1938, Miss Dorothy Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Haggard Johnston, of Sheridan, Wyo., to Lt. Norman W. Sears, USN.

SMITH-YOUNGKIN—Married at the Church of the Nativity, Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1938, Miss Catherine Gertrude Youngkin, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Rodney J. Youngkin, USN-Ret., to Mr. Darrell Hevener Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell H. Smith.

### Died

BAPTIST—Died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1938, Chief Boat-swains Mate John Baptist, USN-Ret.

CASHMAN—Died at Redwood City, Calif., Oct. 26, 1938, Jermiah Cashman, father of Lt. (Jg) John D. Cashman, USN-Ret.

CRIST—Died at Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 17, 1938, Chief Machinists Mate Manuel Paul Crist, USN-Ret.

### MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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## General Craig's Annual Report (Continued from Page 258)

In the Army to the total value of \$66,845,737. This sum will go far toward meeting the most urgent needs in Army housing. It will alleviate crowded conditions in a number of posts, as well as permit the removal of many temporary buildings constructed during the World War and now unsuitable for occupancy, and it will decrease materially the costs incident to upkeep. It will result also in increased contentment, greater efficiency, and a higher state of morale in the personnel of the Army. The construction that is being undertaken will provide housing for 17,904 enlisted men, 720 married noncommissioned officers, 57 nurses, 321 officers and an increase of 660 beds in hospitals. In addition, it will include many new facilities for the Air Corps, and much construction for various uses.

### War Department Building

In addition to the funds allocated to the War Department for Army construction, the Public Works Administration has allocated to the Treasury Department the sum of \$3,000,000 for initiating the construction of a new War Department building. This sum will provide for only the purchase of the site and the preparation of plans.

The need, long felt, for a new War Department building has become critical as a result of the recent reductions in the space allotted to the War Department in the State Building. A fundamental requisite for the successful conduct of war is that the directing elements of the military machine be closely and mutually articulated, permitting prompt decisions and their coordinated execution. In no other Federal agency is it more imperative that such articulation be assured. At present the activities of the War Department are conducted in twenty widely dispersed structures. The consequent delays that are involved in administration are embarrassing and may be found inadmissible in even minor emergencies. In the event of a major war one of the first steps that would have to be taken would be the reconcentration of the major elements of the War Department in a single building.

### General Staff Corps

Two important enactments of Congress in the fiscal year 1938 effected a liberalization of eligibility for General Staff duty. These enactments, which broaden the base of selection of officers for detail to this important duty, should tend toward increased efficiency in administration and also an enhancement in morale.

### The Promotion List

Legislation must soon be forthcoming to relieve the existing stagnation in promotion of officers which from this time forward will increase under the present system. In 1920 there came into the Army a large group of officers, the great majority of whom were of approximately the same age and grade. This resulted in the creation of a "hump" with resulting stagnation in promotion, largely in the grade of captain and junior major. In 1933 legislation was enacted which temporarily ameliorated the condition. This legislation transferred the "hump" from the grade of captain to that of major and junior lieutenant colonel, where it has accumulated. In addition, this legislation created a new hump in the grade of captain by pouring into that grade officers of ten years of commissioned service, with the net result that these officers will not get out of the grade of captain until they are superannuated. A solution to the situation must be found at an early date if we are to avoid a condition which is becoming increasingly detrimental to the efficiency of the Army. The matter has been under study for a considerable period of time.

Another serious situation with regard to promotion and retirement arises in the grade of colonel. Outstanding officers of superior record pass through that grade and are approaching retirement age with little opportunity for further promotion. The distinction between those selected and many of those passed over is so fine as to be negligible, except in the matter of age. It is highly desirable, primarily for the good of the Army, that legislation be enacted which will authorize the retirement of selected colonels as brigadier generals. Such legislation would involve no change in pay status and would constitute a just recognition of distinguished service.

In submitting this report I should be remiss were I not to call to your special attention the unwavering support which I have received during the past year from officers and men throughout all ranks and grades of every component of the Army. This wholehearted cooperation has been invaluable to the War Department. It has resulted in an organization keenly alert to the Nation's needs, and one which I believe exceptionally well trained. The rank and file themselves are responsible for the efficient state of training which exists in the Army today and I wish to accord them full credit for the achievement.

I wish also to make of record my sincere appreciation of the sympathetic interest shown me and officers of my staff by Committees and Individual Members of Congress when appearing before them. The evident desire of

Congress to aid in building a well trained, well balanced, and well equipped Army has impressed all ranks and has renewed their confidence in the worthiness of their profession. I desire to add my personal thanks to that of the entire Army.

## Posts and Stations

FT. BRAGG, N. C.

(Continued from Page 257)

his leave at the Army Recreation Center, Key West Barracks, Fla.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William T. Weissinger, MC, left Ft. Bragg, Monday the 14th, enroute to their new station in Atlanta, Ga., where Colonel Weissinger will be located in the office of the Corps Area Surgeon.

Col. James Totten, AGD, on a leave of absence from the War Department in Washington, has been visiting with Col. and Mrs. William P. Ennis at their quarters on the post.

Brig. Gen. William Bryden, the Post Commander, made the principal address at the Armistice Day Celebration held at the American Legion Stadium in Wilmington. In the evening he spoke at a joint banquet held by the American Legion, the Rotary Club, and the Lions Club in Dunn, N. C.

The Second Battalion, 36th Field Artillery, Monday, observed the twentieth anniversary of its organization. The day was largely devoted to events of an athletic nature. In the morning the men of the battalion competed in a gymkhana held at Finch Field, the athletic field of the organization. Special battery dinners were held following a talk by the Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Walter W. Hess. The celebration reached a climax in the afternoon when the 36th FA football team defeated the 1st Observation Battalion by a score of 32 to 6 in a regular post league game.

The 36th Field Artillery was originally organized at Camp McClellan, Okla., Aug. 7, 1918, as a 155 mm. howitzer regiment. The regiment was in training at Camp McClellan when the armistice was signed and was demobilized Feb. 8, 1919.

It was reconstituted as an inactive unit of the Regular Army, July 22, 1929. The 2nd Battalion of the regiment was made active Oct. 1, 1933, and stationed at Ft. Bragg. The crest of the 36th FA bears two sprays of long leaf Southern pine on a wreath of the colors, denoting the allocation of the regiment.

Events and prize winners in the morning's gymkhana were as follows: 1. Egg race, Pvt. Presslar, Btry. "C"; and Pvt. Davis, Hqrs. Btry.; 2. medicine ball race, Hqrs. and Service Btry. and Btry. "D"; 3. pie eating contest, Pvt. Bradshaw, Btry. "C"; and Pvt. Finger, Btry. "C"; 4. shoe race, Pvt. Alley, Hqrs. Btry. and Pvt. Boone, Btry. "C"; 5. monkey and crab race, Btry. "C" and Btry. "D"; 6. flour and quarter contest, Pvt. Kelly, Hqrs. Btry. and Pvt. Jones, Btry. "D"; 7. greased pig race, Pvt. Brown, Service Section.

The game in the afternoon was the debut of the 36th FA in the post six-man football league. Their overwhelming defeat of the 1st Observation Battalion indicates that they will make a strong bid for the Post championship in future games. Corporal York performed brilliant work in the backfield when, during the third quarter, he took a fumbled ball and ran 65 yards for a touchdown. Thomson, at end, was prominent in every play and added materially to the defensive play in the game of football and he shows great promise of becoming an outstanding athlete at Ft. Bragg.

## Medical Meeting

The November meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 p. m., Monday, November 21, 1938.

Dr. Robert H. Halsey, Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Columbia University, will be the speaker. Subject: "The Coronary Disease Problem."

Commissioned officers (active, reserve and retired) and physicians of the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and Veterans Administration, residing in Washington or vicinity, and members of the Medical and Dental Societies of the District of Columbia and of nearby counties of Maryland and Virginia are cordially invited to be present. Reserve officers of the Army who attend this meeting and who register in the book provided for the purpose at the entrance to the lecture hall will be credited with two hours toward the 200 hours required for reappointment.

A buffet supper will be served at the conclusion of the program. A charge of fifty cents per person will be made for refreshments. For the convenience of the officer responsible for the collection of this money, it should be paid at the door upon entering the lecture hall. Surplus money goes into a fund to be used in de-

fraying incidental expenses and travel expenses of out of town speakers.

## Infantry Refresher Course

With a reminder that they can contribute as well as receive something of value while enrolled as students, twenty-six new regimental commanders or senior officers of the Regular Army started a four weeks course of instruction last Monday morning at the Infantry School, Fort Benning.

The class, drawn from stations throughout the Army for a refresher course embracing the latest teachings of the Infantry School, was addressed at brief opening exercises by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, the Commandant, and Col. Courtney H. Hodges, the Assistant Commandant. Later in the morning General Singleton and Colonel Hodges also extended their welcome and gave initial instructions to a class of 60 enlisted men of the Regular Army, who started a six months course in motor mechanics.

"Each of you experienced officers will observe while here the Infantry School's activities," said General Singleton to the field officers. "I ask you to study them not only for your own information, but also that you may give me suggestions as to improvements. Consider the gain there would be to the service if each of you could leave one new sound thought for the Infantry School."

General Singleton pointed out that while members of the class will see the Infantry's newest weapons in use and receive the School's latest teachings, their principal benefit probably should come from observing the methods of instruction used at the School.

"The system of instruction employed here," he said, "has been worked out through the years. We feel our methods are very sound and very practical. I believe you will find points of value to adapt to your own use."

During the day members of the class witnessed a troop demonstration of new regimental organization, presented by Maj. Glen H. Anderson, of the Tactical Section, and saw a display of the Infantry's newest weapons and equipment, in connection with which Lt. Col. Francis R. Fuller, head of the Department of Experiment, discussed in general the current activities of his department. Tonight they will be on Hook Range for a machine gun firing problem, presented by Lt. Col. Durward S. Wilson's Third Section.

The Motor Mechanics Course which also started Monday is provided to instruct and train selected enlisted men of the Regular Army in the maintenance and operation of all types of motor vehicles included in the equipment of Infantry, except tanks. This course will end April 7, 1939, at which time a selected group of the class will form the student body of the Tank Mechanics Class, which will continue for another six weeks.

Officers enrolled in the Refresher Course are:

Lt. Col. Wesley F. Ayer, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.; Lt. Col. John A. Baird, CWS, Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; Lt. Col. Theodore Barnes, CWS, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Lt. Col. Raymond O. Barton, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Lt. Col. Bollos L. Brewer, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Lt. Col. Robert B. Cole, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Col. Lee D. Davis, 25th Infantry, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Col. Cassius M. Dowell, 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Lt. Col. Manton S. Eddy, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Col. Robert L. Eichelberger, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Lt. Col. Clyde R. Eisenhardt, Inf., Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; Col. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Inf., Office of the Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. Isaac Gill, Jr., 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.; Col. Charles L. Hall, 1st Engineers, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; Lt. Col. Hayes A. Kroner, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Lt. Col. John P. Lucas, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Lt. Col. John T. McClane, Cav., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Col. Edward A. Osterman, U. S. Marine Corps; Lt. Col. Albert S. Peake, 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Col. Wallace C. Philon, Inf., (GSC), Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. John T. Rhett, 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Col. Charles H. Rice, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Lt.

Col. Roland R. Robb, CE; Lt. Col. James A. Stevens, Inf.; Col. George S. Van Deusen, SC; and Lt. Col. Edward E. Wallington, CWS.

## Army Transport Sailings

St. Mhiel—Arrives San Francisco Nov. 19, leaves Nov. 29; arrives Panama Dec. 9, leaves Dec. 10; arrives New York Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 28; arrives Charleston Dec. 30, leaves Dec. 30; arrives Panama Jan. 4, leaves Jan. 6; arrives San Francisco Jan. 10, leaves June 20; arrives Panama June 30, leaves July 1, arrives New York July 7.

Chateau Thierry—Arrives Panama Nov. 18, leaves Nov. 23; arrives Charleston Nov. 28, leaves Nov. 28; arrives New York Nov. 30, leaves March 1; arrives Charleston March 3, leaves March 3; arrives San Juan March 7, leaves March 7; arrives Panama March 10, leaves March 15; arrives Charleston March 20, leaves March 20; arrives New York March 22, leaves April 1; arrives Charleston April 3, leaves April 3; arrives Panama April 8, leaves April 10; arrives San Francisco April 20, leaves April 25; arrives Panama May 5, leaves May 6; arrives Charleston May 11, leaves May 11; arrives New York May 13.

Republic—Arrives Panama Nov. 21, leaves Nov. 23; arrives San Francisco Dec. 3, leaves Dec. 9; arrives Honolulu Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 21; arrives San Francisco Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 6; arrives Panama Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 18; arrives New York Jan. 24, leaves Feb. 7; arrives Panama Feb. 13, leaves Feb. 14; arrives San Francisco Feb. 24, leaves March 1; arrives Honolulu March 8, leaves March 13; arrives San Francisco March 20, leaves March 25; arrives Panama April 4, leaves April 6; arrives New York April 12.

Grant—Arrives San Francisco Nov. 21, leaves Feb. 28; arrives Honolulu March 6, leaves March 7; arrives Guam March 17, leaves March 17; arrives Manila March 22, leaves March 28; arrives Honolulu April 11, leaves April 12; arrives San Francisco April 18, leaves April 26; arrives Honolulu May 2, leaves May 3; arrives Guam May 13, leaves May 13; arrives Manila May 18, leaves May 21; arrives Honolulu June 7, leaves June 8; arrives San Francisco June 14, leaves June 23; arrives Honolulu June 29, leaves June 30; arrives Guam July 10, leaves July 10; arrives Manila July 15, leaves July 21; arrives Honolulu August 4, leaves August 5; arrives San Francisco August 11, leaves Aug. 15; arrives Panama Aug. 15, leaves Aug. 20; arrives New York Sept. 1.

Ludington—Arrives Panama Dec. 2, leaves Dec. 6; arrives San Francisco Dec. 19, leaves Jan. 24; arrives Honolulu Jan. 15, leaves Jan. 22; arrives Panama Feb. 9, leaves Feb. 13; arrives New York Feb. 21, leaves March 9; arrives Panama March 20, leaves March 23; arrives San Francisco April 5, leaves April 14; arrives Honolulu April 22, leaves April 29; arrives Panama May 17, leaves May 19; arrives New York May 27, leaves June 8; arrives Panama June 19, leaves June 22; arrives San Francisco July 5, leaves July 14; arrives Honolulu July 22, leaves July 29.

Meigs—Arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 26; arrives Honolulu Jan. 8, leaves Jan. 10; arrives Manila Jan. 29, leaves Feb. 6; arrives San Francisco March 2, leaves March 15; arrives Honolulu March 23, leaves March 25; arrives Manila April 13, leaves April 21; arrives San Francisco May 15, leaves May 25; arrives Manila June 2, leaves June 5; arrives San Francisco July 25.

\*Stops at San Diego, Calif.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotion and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Nov. 19, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Frank W. Halliday, JAGD, No. 96. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Clarence M. McMurray, Inf., No. 97.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Frank L. Whittaker, Cav., No. 135. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Edgar H. Underwood, CAC, No. 136.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Harold P. Hennessey, CAC, No. 230. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Walter A. Bigby, Inf., No. 231.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 231.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 319.

### Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. Joe Harrell, MC, promoted to capt.

1st Lt. Joseph M. Rom, MC, promoted to capt.

1st Lt. Louis K. Pohl, MC, promoted to capt.

1st Lt. Hartwin A. Schulze, MC, promoted to capt.

1st Lt. Henry A. Kind, MC, promoted to capt.

Lt. Col. Herman S. Rush, DC, promoted to col.

Lt. Col. Lester C. Ogg, DC, promoted to col.

Maj. H. Allan Winslow, DC, promoted to lt. col.

Maj. E. Frank Sharp, DC, promoted to lt. col.



## ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL

When the Army and the Navy meet next Saturday in Philadelphia, the services will watch one of the most evenly matched games ever played by the two academies. Both elevens have been beaten twice, Army by Notre Dame and Columbia, Navy by Notre Dame and Yale.

On the basis of performance against Columbia University, the Navy appears stronger, having last Saturday defeated the New York eleven 14-9, while the Army early in the season was beaten by Columbia 20-18. An added indication of the comparative strength of the service elevens will be learned from today's Army-Princeton game. The Navy played to a 13-13 tie with Princeton on Oct. 22. Observers believe that the Army has a better than even chance of winning over the Princeton eleven today.

No game was scheduled for today by the Navy, and the rest should assure that the Navy eleven will be in top condition for the service classic. Lt. Harry J. Hardwick, USN, coach of the Navy team, said this week that the team "found itself" in the Columbia game, and that they played their best game of the season. The Army and the Navy have both escaped very serious injury this season, and if the Army can come through today's game without injury it will be in good physical shape for the Philadelphia game.

The Naval Academy Association of New York has arranged for a special train to carry its members from New York City, or Newark, N. J., to Philadelphia and return for the Army-Navy game, Nov. 26. The fare on the special is five dollars, which includes entertainment aboard train, luncheon, sparkling water, ice and other ingredients, and porter service. The train will leave New York at 9:30 a. m., arriving at the Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia, at 11:30 a. m. Naval Academy graduates interested in being aboard the special are requested to send their reservations, accompanied by check or money order and self-addressed envelope, to R. N. Flippin, Chairman of the Sports Committee at Room 1203, No. 70 Wall Street, New York City.

The officers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard are giving a dance to be held at the Yard on Friday night, Nov. 25, to which members of the Navy Athletic Association are invited. The Commandant of the Yard has also arranged to permit members of the Association to park their cars in the Navy Yard during the Army-Navy game. Officers desiring to park in the Yard must have with them their membership cards for 1938-39. The officers' mess will be open all day Saturday, Nov. 26, and visiting officers and their friends are invited to avail themselves of the service. The Navy Yard cafeteria will be prepared to serve a simple luncheon.

## FOURTH CORPS AREA GOLF TOURNEY

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Lt. C. R. Storrie, of Maxwell Field, Alabama, medalist in the meet, won the Fourth Corps Area golf tourney championship last Sunday at Fort Benning by defeating Lieut. Col. E. A. Noyes, of Fort Benning, 2-1 in the finals.

The 36-hole match was close all the way. They were all square on the 18th. In the championship consolation Sgt. C. M. Haynie, Columbus, defeated Sgt. Robert Montague, Fort Benning, 5-4.

Colonel A. C. Gillem, Fort Benning, defeated Major Harry Thompson, Fort Benning, 1-up, in the first flight championship. Colonel Milburn, Fort Benning, defeated Sergeant Mansfield, 2-1, in the first flight consolation.

Captain Hanson, Maxwell Field beat Captain Walker, 3-2, in the second flight championship. In the second flight consolation Major Sterling Wood, Fort Benning, defeated Major Harry Fisher, Fort Benning, 1-up.

In the third flight championship Capt. Frank Searcy, Ft. Benning, won from Lt. Harold Browning, Ft. Benning, 1-up. In the third flight consolation, Maj. I. M. Oseth, Ft. Benning, defeated Major Carter, Maxwell Field, 1-up.

Sixty-one players took part in the annual meet, which opened with the qualifying rounds, Thursday. Match play be-

## ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

## SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army	Navy
Defeated U. of Wichita, 32-0 .....	Sept. 24..... Defeated William and Mary, 26-0
Defeated V. P. I., 39-0 .....	Oct. 1..... Defeated V. M. I., 26-0
Lost to Columbia, 20-18 .....	Oct. 8..... Defeated Virginia, 33-0
Defeated Harvard, 20-17 .....	Oct. 15..... Lost to Yale, 9-7
Defeated Boston U., 40-0 .....	Oct. 22..... Tied Princeton, 13-13
Lost to Notre Dame, 19-7 .....	Oct. 29..... Tied U. of Pennsylvania, 0-0
Defeated F. & M., 20-12 .....	Nov. 5..... Lost to Notre Dame, 15-0
Defeated U. of Chat., 34-13 .....	Nov. 12..... Defeated Columbia, 14-9

## BALANCE OF SEASON

Princeton Univ. (at Princeton) .....	Nov. 19..... No Game Scheduled
Navy (at Philadelphia) .....	Nov. 26..... Army (at Philadelphia)

## FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army .....	6	2	0	210	123	2786	.750
Navy .....	4	2	2	129	99	2327	.666

(All games at home unless otherwise noted.)

gan Friday.

Major John S. Moore, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1937 champion, did not defend his title.

## ACADEMY FOOTBALL

Annapolis—A study of the statistics of the 1938 Navy football team disclosed the fact that Cooke, star Navy quarterback, has a .510 forward passing record in the eight games played to date. Cooke has attempted 100 passes and has completed 51 of them for a total gain of 702 yards. Four of these passes were touchdown passes while three others led directly to touchdowns, such as Cooke's 19-yard pass to Powell in the Columbia game last Saturday which placed the ball on the three-yard line from where Wood cracked over for the winning touchdown.

Cooke throws a low straight pass which is difficult to intercept, yet easy to catch when it hits the mark for it travels through the air with the nose of the ball higher than the rest of the ball.

He hails from Hernando, Miss.; he is 5 ft. 10 in. in height, weighs 165 pounds, and is a first classman or senior at the Academy. Lem is also the most consistent punter on the squad and last Saturday in New York his punts averaged 43.5 yards from the line of scrimmage. In the spring, Cooke plays regular on the baseball team and is the Captain-elect of this year's baseball team.

His passing record is as follows: (his worst day was in the Notre Dame game where he only completed 6 out of 18 passes due largely to the rain which made pass throwing and receiving difficult.)

	For-wards At-tempted	For-wards Com-pleted	Yards Gained
W. M. ....	19	15	212
V. M. I. ....	10	4	74
Va. ....	8	4	59
Yale ....	16	7	140
Prin. ....	16	7	47
Penn. ....	2	1	8
N. D. ....	18	6	71
Col. ....	11	7	91
Total ....	100	51	702

Capt. Lucien "Pete" Powell of the Navy football team is being heralded by the press as one of the outstanding ends in the country this fall. Powell, who is playing his third year as a regular end on the Navy varsity, early attracted attention with his remarkable pass catching. In the eight games to date, he has caught a total of 22 passes for a total gain of 364 yards. His phenomenal pass catching resulted in the first touchdown against Columbia and later in the game he made another remarkable catch and was downed on the three-yard line from where Wood smashed over for the winning touchdown. Powell is a clever defensive player and a great blocker. He is fast and hard hitting. Lou Little, Columbia coach, lauded Powell's general all around playing in the Navy-Columbia game. Hank Hardwick, Navy head coach and end on the 1926 Navy National Championship team, has stated that Powell is the best end that he has seen in action in the last

two years. Powell is from Forester, Arkansas, and in the spring plays regular on the varsity baseball team.

## FT. BENNING BOXING

More than two hundred amateur boxers from six states are expected to assemble at Ft. Benning, Ga., next March to participate in the southeastern elimination tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Announcement to this effect was made by Captain William M. Miley, boxing-committee chairman of the Southeastern A. A. U., which is the regional branch of the national association.

This is the second time Ft. Benning has been host to the Southeastern A. A. U. boxers. Because of its unusual facilities for housing contestants and handling large crowds, and its central location, the army post, which is the home of the Infantry School, is considered ideal for the tournament.

The Infantry School Athletic Association, athletic executory of the army post, will have charge of all arrangements for the tournament including entertainment of contestants during their stay at Ft. Benning. Captain Miley also is secretary of the local association, and in charge of athletics at the Infantry School.

Victorious amateurs in the southeastern elimination will be qualified for the A. A. U. finals. The national competition will take place sometime in April at a location to be decided in December when the A. A. U. boxing committee meets.

## Riley 6—Leavenworth 2

The 9th Cavalry of Ft. Riley defeated the 10th Cavalry of Ft. Leavenworth six to two, in a football game which marked a continuation of their traditional rivalry of many years standing.

The Senior Scout team, coached by Capt. James O. Wade, defeated Camden Point High School 12 to 6. This was the first defeat of the season for the losers.

## Communists in National Guard

The Dies committee investigating un-American activities was told this week that Communists in Michigan had conducted a recruiting program among members of the National Guard. Girl members of the Young Communist League in Detroit, a witness stated, were assigned to become friendly with National Guardsmen at beer gardens and dances, with a view to converting them to Communism. The testimony was given by John T. Pace, who said he had been a Red party leader.

Charges were made before the committee that a naval reserve officer, declared to be in charge of naval intelligence activities in Pittsburgh, Pa., was an organizer for the Silver Shirts, described as a Nazi order. John C. Metcalfe, investigator for the committee, said that Charles Bruce Swift, presenting a "Naval Intelligence card" to identify himself, had called a secret meeting of forty Pittsburgh businessmen at which a Silver Shirts leader made a violent anti-racial address. Swift, the investigator declared, had in his possession a "Naval Intelligence file."

The Navy Department stated that a

Charles B. Swift, a resident of Pittsburgh, was Naval Reserve lieutenant of the engineering branch but that there was no one by this name in the Naval Intelligence Reserve. Later in the week, Mr. Metcalfe said that he had conferred with Naval officials as to the matter and that Comdr. E. B. Nixon, USN, had informed him that the Department was making a thorough investigation of Lieutenant Swift's activities.

## Regular Army Reserve

The tables shown below give the standing of the several corps areas in enlistments for the Regular Army Reserve and the standing of the arms and services in total enlistments, as of Oct. 31, 1938.

Standing of Corps Areas in enlistments for Regular Army Reserve as of Oct. 31, 1938.

Corps Areas	% of U.S. Quota Enl.
Fifth .....	18.57
Ninth .....	17.43
Third .....	16.48
Sixth .....	14.62
Eighth .....	13.57
Fourth .....	11.15
Second .....	9.81
Seventh .....	4.08
First .....	3.10

Standing of Arms and Services as of Oct. 31, 1938.

Branch	% of Total Enl.
Infantry .....	36.10
Field Artillery .....	19.09
Coast Artillery .....	12.83
Air Corps .....	8.59
Medical Department .....	6.67
Quartermaster Corps .....	5.11
Signal Corps .....	3.37
Cavalry .....	3.31
Corps of Engineers .....	2.15
Ordnance Department .....	1.39
D. E. M. I. ....	.81
Finance Department .....	.35
Chem. Warfare Service .....	.28

## Trucks for CCC

Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, this week approved the immediate expenditure of \$2,500,000 for new trucks and other automotive equipment for use on CCC work projects.

## CLASSIFIED

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## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

These facts are important to industry in connection with the President's plans for additional armaments: The huge increase in air strength proposed will require plant construction and expansion in order to assure the manufacture of a number of planes annually at least equal to the maximum of 20,000 machines which Germany is reported to be able to turn out. It is suggested that the Government, if necessary, will build and equip factories for this purpose, which private industry would oppose. Besides being supplied with the number of planes the President regards as necessary for co-operation with the Army and Navy in hemispherical protection, the Army is to be thoroughly mechanized and motorized so as to be modern and up to date, and the Navy is to have additional ships. All this will provide work in industrial establishments. The cost of the program which is being developed, running into hundreds of millions of dollars, will be borne largely out of relief funds, both PWA and WPA, and, therefore, will not cause any further dislocation of the budget. Apparently, there has been dropped the suggestion of an extra income tax to pay for the extra armament costs. The value of the total output of all airplanes, motors, etc., in 1937 in the United States was \$115,000,000. The total for 1938 is estimated at \$170,000,000. Besides this National Defense activity, which, it is expected, will stimulate employment and reduce the relief rolls, the President has not indicated any plans for the promotion of business activity and the reduction of unemployment. He feels the elections, returning as they did large Democratic majorities in Congress, ought not to be interpreted as a repudiation of his policies, especially as the successful Republican candidates joined with Democratic candidates in supporting New Deal principles. He will make recommendations in his forthcoming message for improvements of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act. He realizes that the New Deal suffered a set back in the failure of the purge he attempted, but he is determined to persist in its prosecution, and to do so through liberalization of the Democratic Party instead of by a new Party. The voters, by electing Republicans instead of the La Follette and Farmer Laborite slates in Wisconsin and Minnesota, showed that they preferred to support the existing political organizations. In order to assure harmony in the Democratic Party and support of his legislative program, Mr. Roosevelt will confer at Warm Springs, Georgia, with Senate and House leaders. It will be important to note whether the Vice President will be present. It is agreed that the differences between the White House and the so-called Garner group in Congress are so great that co-operation upon any radical proposals will be difficult, if not impossible. The Republicans are seeking to formulate a program upon which they can unite and co-operate with the conservative Democrats. But they have differences in their ranks, and it is not certain at this time that they can be composed. The CIO has effected a permanent organization, thus answering in the negative the President's plea for a united labor front. Gratifying to the Administration is the continued improvement in business activity led by the Steel industry. Larger purchases of goods are occurring as shown by the increase in bank deposits. The 1939 Automobile Shows in New York, Chicago, Detroit and other centers opened last week under far more auspicious conditions than a year ago. With the country enjoying rising industrial activity, employment and prosperity, there is believed to be justification for estimates of sales increases of from 25 percent to 33 1/2 percent for 1939, and some optimistic predictions are a gain of at least 50 percent. While there are no radical developments to make existing cars obsolete, the new models are attractive and represent improvement in most respects over the present cars. Thus it would not appear difficult for the industry to reach its

goal of 3,500,000 units during 1939. The Treasury is concerned over the continued weakness of the British pound, which, however, has not caused much disturbance in commodity prices. Since the first of November, the price of corporation bonds has advanced, governments being somewhat hesitant because of the approach of December financing. The world business outlook seems to be improving, in spite of the dangerous tension that exists in Europe and the continuance of Japanese operations in China.

## General Gulick Retires

Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, USA, former chief of Coast Artillery, will be retired November 30 with the rank of Major General. General Gulick was born in Goldsboro, N. C., on November 8, 1874. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 1st North Carolina Infantry, on May 5, 1898, and served at Raleigh, North Carolina and at Jacksonville, Florida, until October 24, 1898, when he was ordered to Cuba where he was on duty until March 26, 1899, when he returned to the United States. He was honorably mustered out of the service on April 22, 1899. He accepted appointment as first lieutenant, 47th United States Volunteer Infantry, on September 1, 1899, and following a brief tour of recruiting service at Raleigh, North Carolina, joined his regiment at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where he remained until November 2, 1899, when he was ordered to the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippines he served with his regiment to January 16, 1900; and as Quartermaster, Provisional Brigade, 8th Army Corps, to May 15, 1900; participating in actions at Cabuyog and at Catbalogan. On June 9, 1900 he rejoined the 47th U. S. Volunteer Infantry and served with it at various places until May 27, 1901, participating in engagements at Bulusan and in skirmishes around Gubat and Taytay. For exceptionally meritorious services in the Philippine Islands he received several official citations. He returned to the United States with his regiment on June 26, 1901 and was mustered out of the service on that day. On August 1, 1901 he was appointed a first lieutenant of Artillery, Regular Army.

Shortly after accepting appointment in the Regular Army, General Gulick was stationed at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, remaining there until January 15, 1902 when he was ordered to Cuba, where he served at Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos until October 18, 1903. During that time he served as Post Commissary, Post Quartermaster, in command of the 21st Company, Coast Artillery, and was in charge of the School of Instruction for Gunners. He returned to the United States on October 30, 1903, and was assigned to duty with the Artillery District of Portland, Maine, where he remained until August 12, 1904. He attended the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to July 31, 1905, and after graduation served as Assistant Instructor and later Instructor, Department of Artillery and Gun Defense, at that school to November 20, 1911.

General Gulick was detailed as Military Attache, Santiago, Chile, in November, 1911, and on December 15th of that year sailed for his new station, where he remained until May 25, 1915. Upon his return to the United States in June, 1915 he became Director, Department of Artillery and Land Defense, Coast Defense, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to June 18, 1917; during which period he served as a member, Coast Artillery Board from April 28, 1915 to August 10, 1917, and with the 5th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps on Mexican Border, at Fort Bliss, Texas, and at El Paso, Texas, from May 11 to September 6, 1916. He then served in the Office, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., to August 21, 1917; and as Chief of Staff, 40th Division, Camp Kearney, California, to August, 1918, during which time, from September 18 to December 7, 1917 he served on temporary duty in France.

On September 1, 1918 he accompanied

the 40th Division to France; where he served with the Operations Section and as Chief of Staff, Army Artillery, to November 19, 1918; participating in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations; and as Chief of Staff, Army Artillery, 1st Army, to December 15, 1918. Upon his return to the United States on December 30, 1918 he was assigned to duty with the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, to July 1, 1924. He attended the Army War College until July 6, 1925, and upon graduation became Executive Officer, 7th Coast Artillery, at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, serving in that capacity and in command of the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook, until March 15, 1926. He then served as Executive Officer, Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C. to March 15, 1930. On March 20, 1930 he was appointed Chief of Coast Artillery on which duty he served until March 21, 1934. Upon relief from that detail he served in the Office Chief of Staff, Washington, until June 1, 1934, when he took command of the New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, serving there until September 26, 1934.

General Gulick sailed for Panama on September 27, 1934 where he commanded the Pacific Sector, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, until September 24, 1935 on which date he was ordered to the Philippines to command the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. He is at present under orders to return to the United States where he will command the Second Coast Artillery District, with headquarters in New York City.

General Gulick is on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List.

General Gulick has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which reads as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As assistant chief of the operations section and later chief of staff of the Army Artillery of the 1st Army, he demonstrated a keen conception of the tactical situations which confronted the artillery of the 1st Army. By his high professional attainments and sound military judgment, he handled the many complex problems of the 1st Army Artillery with marked skill, and thereby contributed, in no small degree, to the success of this unit in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives."

General Gulick was also awarded Citation Certificate, National Order of the Legion of Honor (Officer), France, and the Order al Merito (Commander), Chile.

## Flags for Automobiles

Pending the printing of changes in AR 260-10, November 20, 1931, and AR 850-5, September 25, 1936, the following changes in those regulations are published:

1. AR 260-10—Paragraphs 2 and 11 are changed as follows:

2. Use and display.

c. Service colors, standards, and distinguishing flags; when used.

(2) A service national standard may be carried with the organization distinguishing flags for headquarters of brigades and higher units, and distinguishing flags for individuals on occasions designated by the general officer commanding; however, when used for ceremonies by motorized and mechanized units, they will be carried on vehicles specifically designated for colors (or standards) and color guards. The distinguishing flag for individuals will be displayed only when the general officer is actually commanding. The position in line from right to left will be the national standard, the organization distinguishing flag, and the distinguishing flag for the individual. Although not authorized for issue, a national standard, silk, may be purchased by brigade and higher headquarters for use on ceremonial occasions.

e. Automobile flags for general officers—Automobile flags for general officers will be displayed on automobiles on occasions of parade and ceremonies only.

Subparagraphs e to i, inclusive, are changed to f to j, respectively.

11. Automobile plates, other than registration—a. Material and size—Automobile plates for motor vehicles will be of sheet metal 6 inches in height by 9 inches in width.

b. Design.

(1) For headquarters of a brigade or higher unit the design and color will be that corresponding to the prescribed unit distinguishing flag. See paragraph 7a.

(2) For individuals the design and color

will be that corresponding to the prescribed individual's boat and field flag. See paragraph 7b(2) to (6), and (8).

c. Display—See paragraph 6e, AR 850-5. (A.G. 424.5 (3-5-38).)

2. AR 850-5—Paragraph 6e, is added as follows:

e. Automobile plates, other than registration.

(1) Material and size—See paragraph 11, AR 260-10.

(2) Design—See paragraph 11, AR 260-10.

(3) Display.

(a) For headquarters of a brigade or higher unit the organization automobile plates may be displayed in the usual position of license plates, or above the local license plates.

(b) For individuals the automobile plates may be displayed in a suitable bracket on the front of the vehicle only, above the headquarters or local license plate. The automobile plates for individuals will be removed or covered when the individual is not in the vehicle.

## Merchant Marine

The United States Maritime Service, directed by the Maritime Commission and under the administration of the United States Coast Guard, is nearing full operation schedule, Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said this week upon his return to Washington from an inspection tour of Coast Guard activities on the west coast, including the facilities at Government Island, training station for the Maritime Service.

Adm. Waesche said that some trouble was being encountered with the maritime unions on the Pacific coast, but that he believed that these difficulties will be ironed out in the course of time. Coast Guard officers, he stated, are unanimously enthusiastic about the training of merchant marine personnel, and the enrollees are displaying a great interest in the training service. Admiral Waesche talked individually with every enrollee at the Government Island station, and came away with the impression that the unlicensed and licensed personnel being trained at this station are of the finest type of American seamen.

The American Republic liner, Brazil, the first vessel of the government's new "Good Neighbor Fleet" to complete the round trip voyage, docked at New York on Nov. 15. The liner brought back to the United States the good-will mission which carried President Roosevelt's personal greetings to the South Americans. Rear Admiral Emory E. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, a member of the delegation, praised the new service as a long-needed link between nations whose destinies lie together, and said that the welcome accorded the vessel in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay gave "genuine" assurance of co-operation in building up the American flag service.

## Oldest Soldier Retires

Sgt. Sandy Gardner, 70-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American War, was placed upon the retired list Sept. 30 after having completed thirty years of service as a member of the 25th Infantry Band, stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. He is believed to have been the oldest soldier on the active list of the Army.

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## Outlines Defense Policy

(Continued from Page 242)

commercial aviation which today leads the world. Mass production of airplanes we must achieve in this country and we must do so immediately.

Not only planes, but tanks and machine guns in greater quantity and of better performance we must immediately procure. We must add to our new semi-automatic shoulder rifles which the world regards as the peer in small arms. We must add anti-aircraft guns. We must streamline our infantry and cavalry divisions. We must build up our reserves of munitions and it is to that phase of national defense that we now turn.

If an emergency were to arise tomorrow, we would call out 400,000 men. This would include most of the Regular Army in the United States and the whole of the National Guard, to which your own Yankee Division is an indispensable asset. Within four months, we would have to be ready to put into the field an army of one million men.

### Supplies For "Minute Men"

These minute men of America, upon whom the brunt of defense in the early stages of battle may fall, are entitled to their full complement of supplies and equipment and to the best obtainable anywhere in the world. The richest country, with the greatest stake in peace and preparedness, must in no way prove penurious in providing for the needs of America's first million. If called to battle today, our Army would find itself short of artillery and tanks, of combat cars and airplanes, of machine guns and of semi-automatic rifles, of anti-tank guns and of ammunition, of gas masks and of searchlights, of telescopes and of quadrants. Those shortages we must make good now.

We must fortify ourselves against the possibility of shortages in an emergency. We must build up a six months' supply of all our military needs except food and clothing. With such a physical reserve on hand, there would be no need, in an emergency, to dislocate industry's normal services. During that six months we have time to put our factories into full gear, fully equipped to pick up their responsibility of war production until the end of emergency.

Our failure to provide a definite plan for procurement of reserves in time of peace and for mobilization of industry in time of war was almost disastrous in 1917-1918. We were too confident of our ability to supply sinews of battle on short notice.

We declared war on April 6, 1917, and expected to end it in a hurry. We soon learned that we had miscalculated. Days, weeks and months went by. We had the strength, we had the courage, we had the desire but we simply could not get everything together fast enough. It was not until the First Division faced the German hordes at Cantigny on May 28, 1918, that an American division on the Western Front took up a full offensive. It had taken us fourteen valuable months to get these soldiers, most of them pre-war regulars, to the front and to provide them with all their needs. It is well to remember, too, that they were carried across the Atlantic not upon American transports but principally on British and French ships. They were supported on the firing line, not by our pre-war three-inch pieces, but French 75's with which we theretofore had been totally unfamiliar.

### Preparation of Industry

Fortunate, indeed, were we in our allies. That long period of immunity of fourteen months given us in 1917-1918 to arm and to prepare, we have no right to expect in any future conflict. In full realization of that fact, we set out, at the President's direction, to reduce to six months the period within which our supply preparedness will have to be achieved. If we are provided with enough physical reserves to take care of our needs for our first million men, we confidently believe that industry, if properly educated, will be able to carry the full load of a major war.

Industry in New England plays a vital role in our industrial mobilization program. In an emergency, we look to you for seventy per cent of our gauges, sixty per cent of the early production of small arms ammunition, forty per cent of our machine guns and forty per cent of our rifles and pistols. You in New England are the center of procurement for our wool and leather goods. You own the most acceptable source of filter material for our gas masks. You have the only tracing cloth needed by our engineers. We expect you to produce anti-aircraft and other fire control instruments, cartridge cases, fuses, gun tubes and liners and gun carriages for our Ordnance Department, airplane engines and propellers for our Air Corps, searchlights for our Corps of Engineers, textiles and shoe machines for our Quartermaster Corps, surgical instruments for our Medical Department and superchargers and turbines for our Navy. Upon the skill of your workmen and the efficiency of your fifteen hundred factories, which have agreed to perform war-time tasks for the Army and Navy, a heavy responsibility in time of war will devolve.

We realize that our plans for war production call for the manufacture of many items

for which there are little or no peace-time demands.

No one, least of all the War Department, lacks confidence in American industry to produce what the man in battle may need. What does concern us, however, is the element of time that it may take industry to convert its factories from peace to war-time use. Time is an indispensable element to success in battle, but time is the very element that we may not be able to get. There is no better way of reducing the time factor than to educate our factories right now, in times of peace, in making items for which there are little or no peace-time demands and which are so necessary for the full equipment of our forces on M-day.

### Train Private Producers

The industrial needs of our Army include 7,300 items or processes of production. In selecting these items we have tried in every way to conform as far as possible to what private industry can readily produce. We have been fortunate in finding facilities for practically all of these 7,300 items. We are confident that in an emergency, industry, at short notice, will be able to produce the preponderant majority of our needed munitions of war.

There are, however, approximately fifty-five critical items so difficult of production, so different from ordinary peace-time needs, that industry will not be able to go into mass production of them without some education. There are two hundred and forty-five plants out of our ten thousand that cannot, without further education, perform their allotted war-time tasks in the production of these vital items or processes that have no counterpart in civilian use. Educational orders for these two hundred and forty-five plants to learn to produce for us today the vital fifty-five items or processes must become an indispensable feature of our rearmament program.

During its last session, Congress provided two million dollars for the education of industry in the manufacture of some of these critical items. That money now is being spent for teaching industry to make semi-automatic rifles, recoil mechanisms for three-inch anti-aircraft guns and forgings and machinings for 75 millimeter shells. During the course of the year, it is expected that factories will be given similar opportunities to learn how to make gas masks and searchlights.

The two million dollars will teach industry to produce but six indispensable items or processes. Not until we have educated the two hundred and forty-five additional plants in the manufacture of the other forty-nine critical items can we feel that we are on the road toward the achievement of our objective.

Among those forty-nine items are such vital necessities as bomb sites for airplanes, canisters for gas masks, demolition bombs and fuses for ordnance, aiming circles and range finders for the artillery and the new 37 millimeter guns and carriages for the Infantry and the anti-aircraft service.

The 37 millimeter gun is a highly efficient instrument of battle recently developed as a defense for our ground troops against tanks and against enemy planes. We must learn how to produce all fifty-five critical items or serious shortages may come to plague us on M-day.

In the past few years, we have made a great deal of progress toward the achievement of our industrial mobilization program. We have smashed a number of bottlenecks but we have not broken enough of them. We must keep abreast of military developments. We must build our defenses so that no nation in the world would dare attack us.

### Treatment in Army Hospitals

Regarding medical and hospital care of personnel employed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, the War Department this week advised the service as follows:

"Treatment of injured Government employees in Army hospitals under the conditions stated in paragraph 6b(7)(b), AR 40-590, which at present is available to those employees entitled to medical attendance at the expense of the Employees Compensation Commission through annual appropriations, is now authorized also for employees of the Government paid from funds appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938.

"Emergency treatment in Army hospitals is also authorized for such em-

ployees where the employee is employed and quartered on a military reservation and no other disposition of the patient can be made. The Medical Department will be reimbursed for the emergency treatment and the treatment of injured personnel employed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 at a per diem rate. The administration of this per diem charge is under the control of The Surgeon General who will issue the necessary instructions to commanding officers of general hospitals and corps area surgeons."

### Reserve Pilots to Fleet

The Navy Department has announced that nineteen Aviation Cadets, U. S. Naval Reserves, have been designated naval aviators and ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the fleet. Following is a list of the Cadets and their assignments in the Fleet:

Jay D. Bacon, Jr., Patrol Squadron 16, Teal.  
Ira W. Brown, Jr., Patrol Squadron 10, Teal.  
Henry G. Cooper, Patrol Squadron 16, Teal.  
Roger J. Crowley, Jr., Patrol Squadron 19, Teal.  
Gordon R. Eghert, Patrol Squadron 19, Teal.  
John H. Guthrie, Patrol Squadron 19, Teal.  
Robert B. Hays, Patrol Squadron 19, Teal.  
Angus Jacks, Patrol Squadron 20, Teal.  
Robert H. McKown, Patrol Squadron 14, Owl.  
Clayton E. Bates, Patrol Squadron 20, Teal.  
Gerald H. Duffy, Patrol Squadron 14, Owl.  
Robert M. Harper, Patrol Squadron 20, Teal.  
John B. Honan, Patrol Squadron 20, Teal.  
Otto F. Meyer, Jr., Patrol Squadron 21, Teal.  
John H. Montgomery, Patrol Squadron 21, Teal.  
William H. Munson, Patrol Squadron 15, Owl.  
Thomas C. Reynolds, Jr., Patrol Squadron 21, Teal.  
William W. Soverel, Patrol Squadron 15, Owl.  
Eugene N. Webb, Patrol Squadron 21, Teal.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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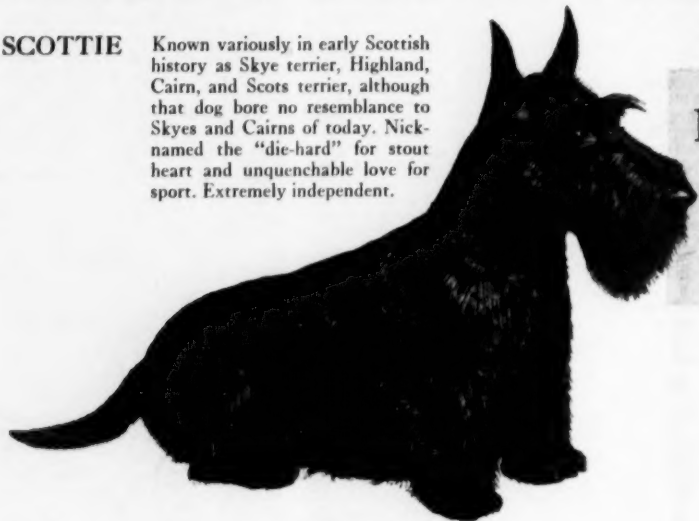
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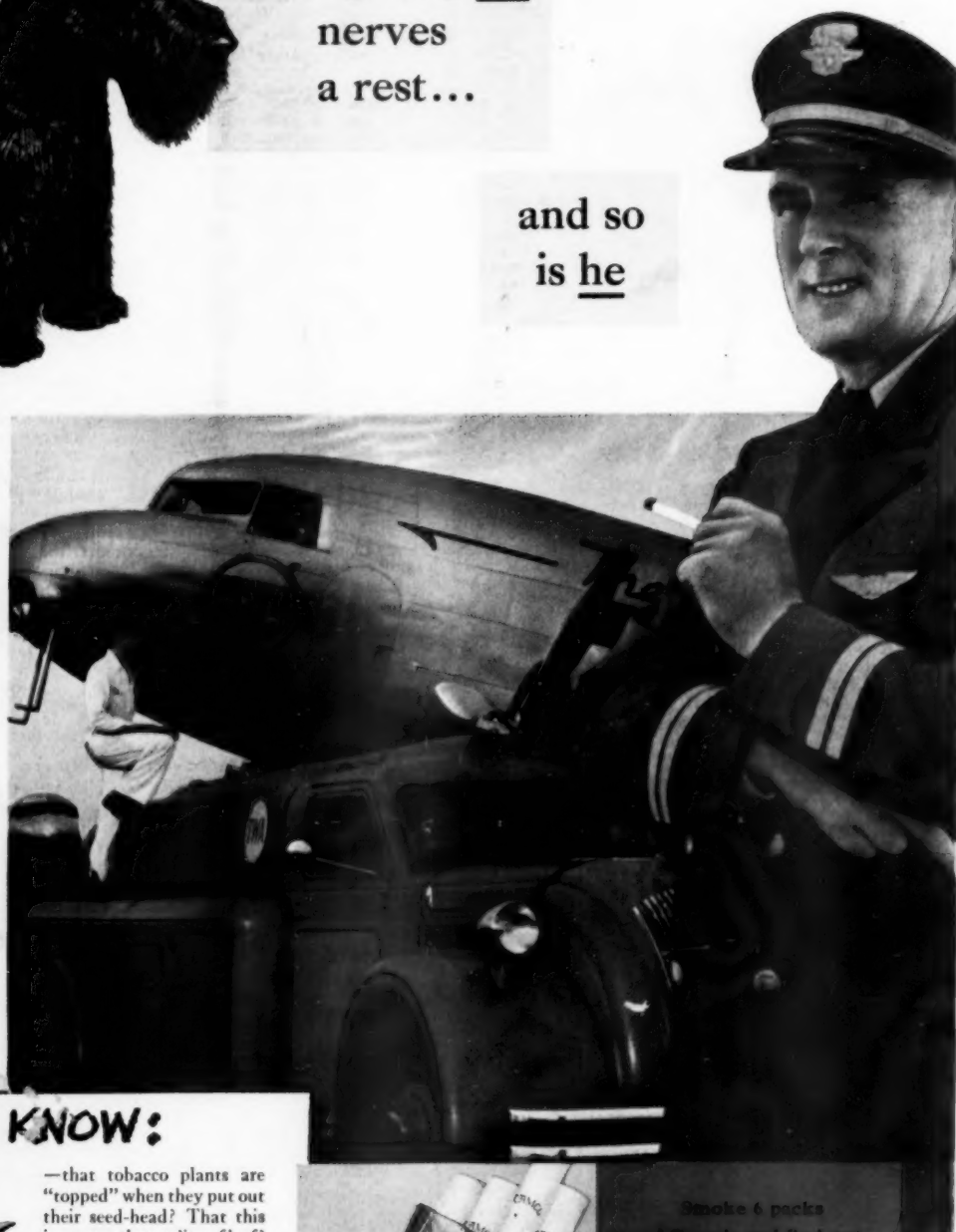
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